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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

Pareshnath Temple, Calcutta.

—R. R. Padbidri.

MOSCOW'S MIRACLE MAN

Our True Serial Story

By H. J. Timperley

TERROR IN CHINA

(V) Organised Destruction

Neutral foreign observers who have had an opportunity to travel extensively in the lower Yangtze river delta since the Japanese occupation of the areas state that destruction similar to that witnessed in and near Shanghai has occurred on an almost identical scale in the larger cities such as Nanking, Wusih, Soochow and Chingkiang no less than in thousands of isolated groups of farmhouses which dot the countryside. These observers emphasize that, as at Shanghai, by far the greater proportion of this destruction is not the result of war operations but occurred after the Japanese occupation.

Suffering caused directly by the Japanese military excesses has thus been exacerbated by the destruction of countless homes and, most important, by the almost total annihilation of means of production and means of existence in the case of hundreds of thousands of those fortunate enough to have escaped direct military brutalities. Less poignant, perhaps are the effects of these "indirect" causes, but for the population at large the destruction of their means of production and existence is even more telling than the rape and murder of tens of thousands of other victims.

Revealing Report

Probably the most accurate estimate to date of factory destruction in the Shanghai area is contained in the reports of the Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council of the International Settlement. A preliminary report on January 7, 1937, stated that the number of factories and workshops destroyed in the northern and eastern areas of the Settlement alone was 905, which in normal times employed a total of some 30,868 workers. These factories, the report states, were totally destroyed by fire. An additional number of about 1,000 factories and workshops, large and small, have been more or less seriously damaged.

"It is not possible to state the condition of these factories and workshops," the report proceeds, "but it is known that in some larger mills machinery has been rendered useless and would require replacement. .....Evidence of disturbance and looting of factory premises is common. It is, therefore, assumed that none of these thousand 'plants could recommence operations."

Losses in the Shanghai Settlement constitute a minor part of the total destruction at Shanghai, for the larger industrial sections of Shanghai are located outside the borders of the Settlement. Literally thousands of shops and factories have been completely destroyed. In commenting on this estimate the American-owned "China Weekly Review" observed: "One can only make a wild guess at the average value of these manufacturing establishments, the greater variety of which were comparatively small and employ a limited number of workers. A Japanese visitor from Tokyo who accompanied the writer on a trip through this area was speechless with astonishment and only managed to catch his breath and exclaim: 'Just like our earthquake!' What he referred to was the devastating quake which almost wiped out Tokyo and Yokohama in 1923."

Loss Of Three Billion Dollars

Total losses up to mid-November, 1937, of Greater Shanghai were estimated by foreign observers to exceed three billion Chinese dollars—almost three times the estimated losses caused by six weeks' hostilities at Shanghai in 1932. Newspapers in Shanghai were flooded with protests against such organised looting, which nevertheless continued unabated. Foreigners frequently reported finding uniformed Japanese servicemen freely looting their homes despite the fact that these bore signboards reading, "This property is under the protection of a special Japanese naval landing party." As already mentioned, the removal of machinery and metals from manufacturing establishments has been so extensive that complete replacements will be necessary before these concerns can resume operations.

The amount of metal which the Japanese have removed from foreign and Chinese premises in the Shanghai area alone can only be estimated, but this is thought to exceed greatly the figure of 80,000 tons published in the Tokyo 'Asahi'. Foreign merchants at Shanghai familiar with the metal trades claim that scrap iron which the Japanese have removed from the city, or are in the process of removing, probably exceeds 100.000 tons.

It was recently stated on the authority of a Japanese journal that in future Tientsin would take over many functions which have up to the present been carried out by Shanghai. Chinese factories which have escaped the effects of bombardment are being reduced to mere shells of brick and mortar. The ruins of those which have been destroyed are being thoroughly searched for whatever metal may still be found, and, when the time comes for the Chinese to return to these areas, they will find nothing with which to recommence their industrial activities.

Two Considerations

Two considerations are consequently involved. One is the often-repeated assertion by the Japanese that they are conducting the hostilities against the Nationalist Government, not against China's people; and the other concerns the future prosperity of Shanghai. With regard to the former, can it be suggested for one moment that this organised plunder of one of Shanghai's most important industrial areas can be carried out without the humble Chinese themselves suffering? The question has but to be asked to answer itself.

The Chinese industrialist is being made to suffer in his pocket as so many of his nationals have suffered in their bodies. Business which have been laboriously built up during the last 90 years or so are being ruthlessly destroyed, and the flourishing districts of Yangtzepoo are being reduced to mere shadows of their former opulence. It may be argued that shipping is the foundation of this port's fortunes. That is undoubtedly true, but undertakings which have been created during all these areas are just as necessary for Shanghai's well-being as is the seaborne trade on which she figures so largely.

No Mistake About It

In face of these things, how can it be said that these hostilities are not being waged against the Chinese people? Organised spoliation of the areas in question must of necessity have direct bearing upon the trade which has brought the foreign community to these shores, for without a prosperous Chinese community that trade would have been impossible. And so it follows that not only are the interests of unoffending Chinese being damaged but those foreign interests, scrupulous respect for which has been so often promised, are being damaged to an extent which it is at present impossible to estimate.

Let there be no mistakes about it; it is not only mere scrap that is being removed: Chinese installations of machinery are being dismantled for export to Japan. The wherewithal for ultimate rehabilitation is being taken away, and, when the Chinese are allowed ultimately to return to these areas of desolation they will find themselves faced with the enormous tasks of building their undertakings from bare ground up again.

Facts Speak

There can be none of that failure to understand the Japanese in this matter. Facts speak for themselves. What is the purpose of stripping these areas of Shanghai of all that is necessary for the rehabilitation of this port, unless it is to endeavour permanently to disable?

The "Shanghai Evening Post" on February 3, 1938, attacked continued pillaging, in an editorial entitled "Robbing China's Poor". "There can be no possible argument save that of a desire wholly to exterminate the people of China—an extreme view which even the most violent of Japanese spokesmen have avoided," said the paper. "Far from enunciating such a view General Matsui and Admiral Hasegawa have made generous personal contributions to Chinese refugee relief in Shanghai. Other leading Japanese have repeatedly declared that Japan has no animosity towards the Chinese people.

"Yet daily in Hongkew and Yangtzepoo observers see continued Japanese removals of machinery from Chinese factory properties while the Chinese owners and workers are alike debarred even from access to those properties. We do not refer now to the removal of damaged machinery from buildings which have been shelled and burned. Such removal is unjustified confiscation, but it is far less serious than the removal of sound machinery in working condition. This latter act is virtually taking the rice from the mouths of hungry workers now unemployed and placed more or less permanently in that category by the gutting of their places of former employment, until such time as Hangkew and Yangtzepoo may be freely opened once more. It is something worse, for it contributes to the starvation of innocent men, women and children.

Japanese Position

"If there is anything that can be said for the Japanese position in this matter, we will be glad to hear of it. Does anyone doubt the facts, to begin with? And, facts granted, is the Japanese need for metal sufficient extenuation for this piratical activity which, after all, can hardly decide the war's issue but which certainly has a most vital bearing on the welfare of the helpless factory workers, apart from the rights of the property owners themselves?"

In the Yangtze river valley eyewitness accounts given elsewhere in this volume have attested that burning and looting were carried out by uniformed Japanese officers and soldiers and that the loot was removed by Japanese army trucks. The Japanese "ronin"—the equivalent in English would be approximately "gangster"—took up where the military left off.

"It is this type of gangster—hangers-on of the army—who is responsible for the systematic looting of Chinese and foreign properties located in the territories now under the control of the Imperial Japanese Army", says the "China Weekly Review." "Published reports of murders, lootings and raping for which uncontrolled soldiers of the Imperial Army were responsible in such places as Nanking, Soochow, Hangchow and Wuhu have been repeated in hundreds of villages and towns by gangs of so-called ronins who have literally 'cleaned out' this section of China of everything of value which the unfortunate Chinese people were unable to carry with them when they fled 'en masse' to points of safety in the interior of the country..."

"Holy War" Indeed!

"Despite all the propaganda about 'holy war', 'Pan-Asianism', 'economic co-operation', and 'anti-Communism', evidence is increasing that Japan's present expedition is not a war in the accepted 'undeclared' sense of the word, but only another pillaging and piratical expedition on a somewhat grander scale than previous adventures of this character. If the Japanese had any idea of correcting longstanding abuses in the relations of the two nations or of assisting the Chinese people to improve their political and economic status in the world as an independent nation, it is obvious that the Japanese Government would not permit its soldiery and citizens to engage in the orgies of murder, rape, looting and incendiarism which have characterised this Japanese invasion of the China coast.

"These activities are not the normal manifestations of a nation of the 20th century imbued with altruistic and humanitarian ideals of helpfulness toward a weaker neighbouring people. They are the actions of a nation still steeped in the traditions and barbaric conceptions of nationalistic aggrandisement as typified by European colonial policies of a bygone age.

Japanese Boast

"The Japanese have always boasted of their knowledge of Chinese history—in fact, their present belief in the divine origin of their Emperor is an adaptation of the political theories of the Chou Kings (1100 to 300 B. C.) who succeeded the Shang dynasty. The Chou Kings regarded their wars against the Shang Emperor as 'decreed by Heaven', and their attempt to conquer the then Asiatic world as the carrying-out of the Divine Command.

"But while the Japanese have borrowed the terminology, they have ssemingly failed to comprehend the political philosophy, which the Chinese developed to a high degree even in the Shang dynasty (1750 to 1100 B. C.)—that military conquest always fails where it is impossible to enlist the loyalty and co-operation of the population. World experience has demonstrated that it is impossible to rule a hostile people permanently by means of military garrisons, yet the Japanese are following that method and procedure exactly by planning to break the country up into small principalities to be ruled by Japanese armies.

"Although the Japanese have through long preparation demonstrated their military superiority over the Chinese armies, the Japanese have been unable to prevent their victories from degenerating into looting raids comparable to the actions of the barbarous tribes of the North and North-West which used to harass the Chinese Empire."

(To Be Continued)

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MOSCOW'S MIRACLE MAN

Marshal Timoshenko, Son Of A Bessarabian Peasant, Who Defends The Soviet Union Against Hitler's Hordes

By I. D. W. TALMADGE
in "Asia"

Dr. Albert Einstein once remarked that, if his theory of relativity were disproved, the Frenchmen would call him a German and the Germans would call him a Jew. Conversely, the Soviet Marshal Timoshenko, because of his recent military successes, has been claimed by both the Welsh and the Irish. A Crewkerne, England school-teacher insists pedantically that the Saviour of the Soviets is none other than the grandson of the Rev. Mr. Caractacus Jenkins, "a fine nonconformist preacher in both English and Welsh languages", while the Hibernians assert with equal conviction that Timoshenko is a son of Erin whose true name is Tim O'Shenko.

The truth of the matter is, however, that the Russian Marshal is not even Russian but a Bessarabian of Ukrainian extraction. In his native village of Furmanka, on the old Russo-Rumanian border, he had probably never heard of Crewkerne, yet such are the ways of history—and the independence of our world to-day—that the security of the English town may well depend upon the fortunes of this former Bessarabian 'muzhik.'

Son Of A Peasant

Until May 8, 1940, when Stalin appointed him People's Commissar for Defence—a post once held by men like Trotsky and Frunze—Semyon Konstantinovich Timoshenko was hardly known to the Soviet population outside of its army circles. No mention of him appears in any of the Soviet encyclopaedias. Nor is he listed among the hundred-odd members of the editorial board of the 1932 Military Encyclopaedia, which includes every important Soviet army leader above the rank of colonel. Yet to-day he is the idol of the entire Soviet Union.

Semyon Timoshenko was born forty-seven years ago to a 'byedniak' (landless peasant) family in Bessarabia. His father, Konstantin, worked for an absentee landlord, a nobleman. Young Semyon was sent to the Russified village school maintained by the 'zemstvos', where, together with his Moldavian fellow pupils, he was taught to read print, count to a hundred, sign his name and memorise the Czar's full title—all in a period of one to two years. Graduating from illiteracy to semiliteracy, he spent the next twelve years as a farmhand. Then, in 1915, he was conscripted into the Imperial army to fight the Germans on the Western Front, where he was taught to operate American-made machine-guns.

Court-Martialled!

At the front, the future disciplinarian of the Soviet army was arrested and court-martialled for striking an officer. Twenty three years later War Commissar Timoshenko had different ideas about insubordination. In his "Disciplinary Code of the Red Army" he wrote: "A commander is not responsible for the consequences when he has been compelled to employ force to quell insubordination or to restore discipline. A commander who has not shown firmness in a case of this kind, who has failed to use all his power to insure execution of an order, must face court martial."

But, in 1917, gunner Timoshenko escaped punishment by the outbreak of the Revolution. The Bolsheviks had been haranguing the soldiers against the Kerensky regime which supported the war. It was here that Timoshenko became influenced by Lenin's teachings. When the provisional government was overthrown in November 1917, his regiment killed its officers and went over to the Reds.

Guerrilla

Demobilized from the old army, early in 1918, Timoshenko joined the newly organized First Black Sea Partisan (guerrilla) detachment which operated in the Crimea. The Partisans chose him as platoon and later squadron commander. In the ensuing months he led his unit, always on horseback, in many guerrilla attacks against the Don Cossacks and General Kaledin's anti-Soviet forces. After his regiment was beaten in the Caucasus, he took refuge in Tsaritsyn.

Timoshenko—at the front.

Four Friends

Had he fled elsewhere, his career might well have been different. In Tsaritsyn a historical friendship began among a minor Georgian party functionary, a Russian machinist, a Cossack cavalryman and a Bessarabian peasant—respectively Stalin, Voroshilov, Budenny, Timoshenko—four men destined to rule the fortunes of one-sixth of the habitable world. This friendship has lasted for more than twenty-two years. It has weathered a civil war, a fratricidal party strife, dissensions, purges, wars. Through these stages the four have climbed from obscurity to top positions in Soviet affairs. Timoshenko, the youngest, has already outstripped in importance two of his three friends.

In Tsaritsyn (now Stalingrad) also originated the famous feud between Stalin and Trotsky, but that is another story.

In those Tsaritsyn days, young Timoshenko was elevated by Stalin, who was responsible for the city's defence, to a rank equal to, that of general in the First Mounted Army, organized by Budenny. He specialized at first in surprise attacks on the enemy, usually under cover of night. Later, he participated in the routing of General Denikin's White Guard forces and on numerous occasions was at the head of his men in attacking large concentrations of Cossacks. His most spectacular feat was the capture of Rostov, where he made his surprise appearance at the White officers' mess hall and ordered them to finish their dinner and surrender to him.

Wounded Five Times

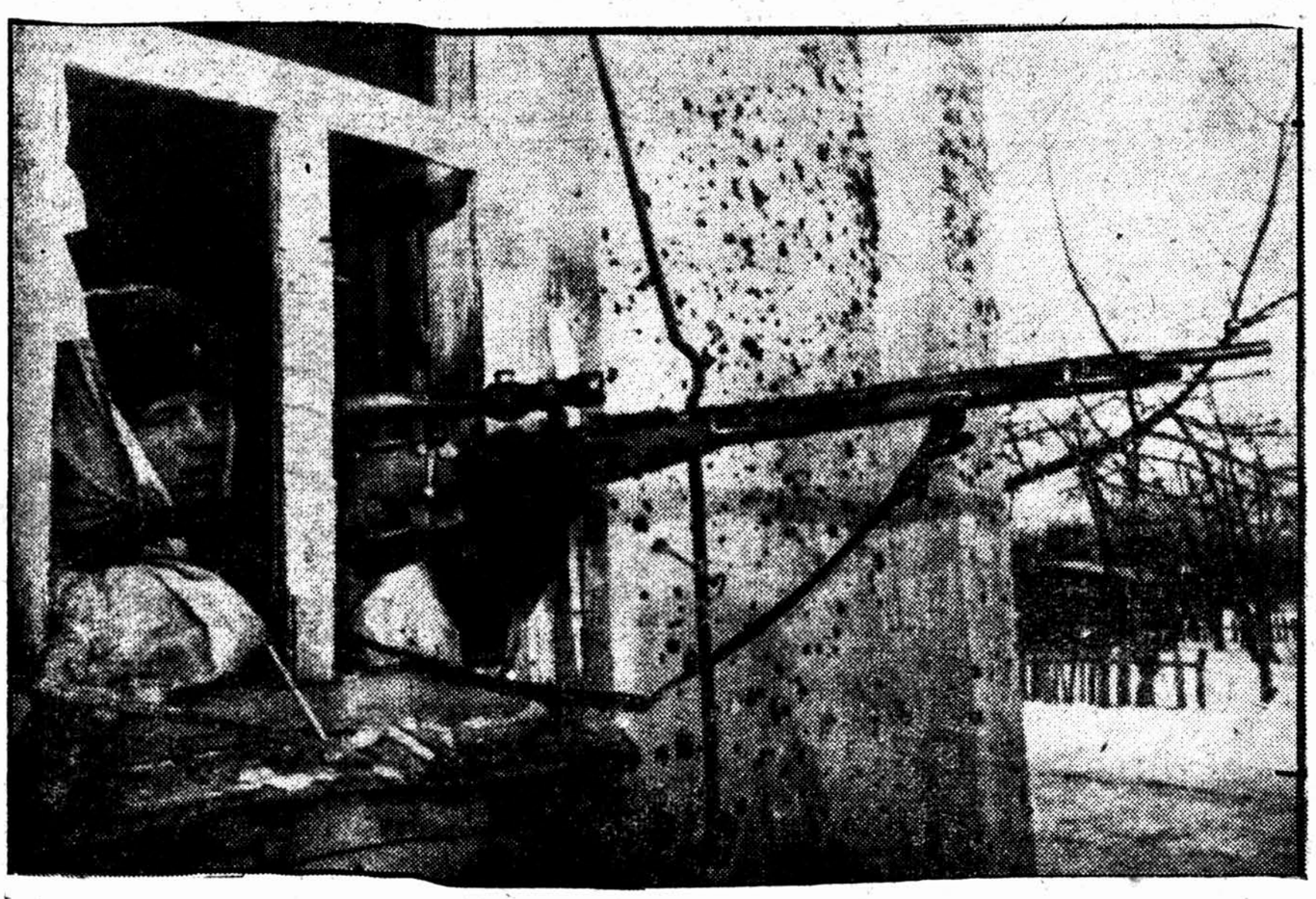
In 1920, during the Russo-Polish War, Timoshenko, together with Budenny, led the famous cavalry attacks against Pilsudski's soldiers which brought the Red forces to the very gates of Warsaw. The same year, however, Timoshenko's divisions were cut to shreds by Baron Wrangel's forces at Perekop, in the Crimea, and the commander himself was seriously wounded.

Although wounded five times in various engagements during the civil war period, Timoshenko is said never to have left the battlefield.

When the Red armies finally defeated all their internal and external foes and the young Soviet regime became somewhat entrenched, the still virtually illiterate commander Timoshenko began his book learning. Together with other Red officers, he was sent to the specially organized Frunze Academy to study Military science. He was graduated in 1922, then completed courses for higher command in 1927, and finally those for commanders and commissars under the Military and Political Academy in 1930. Concurrently, Timoshenko was assigned to various minor army posts, but the climb was slow until Stalin began to "liquidate" his mistrusted generals.

By a process which has since become known in the Red Army as "promotion by purge", Timoshenko rapidly rose in rank. In 1936, he served as assistant commander of the Kiev Military District under the famous General Yakir, who was about to be purged. The next year, he was appointed commander of the strategically important North Caucasus Military District, replacing General Koshirin, who was subsequently purged. Later in 1937, he was named commander of the Kharkov Military District, succeeding General Dubovoy, who already had been purged. In 1938 he was transferred again to the Kiev Special Military District, adjacent to Poland, as full commander. It was while Timoshenko was in this post that Stalin signed the pact with Hitler, and after the Nazis knocked out the Poles in the fall of 1939, Timoshenko conducted a

(Continued on Page 21)



ON GUARD!—One of Timoshenko's men, defending Stalingrad with grim resolve. Note the bullet-scarred wall.

IS THERE AN INDIAN PEOPLE?

Unity: Its Historical And Cultural Background

By Sir JADU NATH SARKAR

DEHRA DUN (By Mail).

Sir Jadu Nath Sarker delivered an it luminating address on "Unity of India" at the Rotary Club of Dehra Dun. In the course of his speech Sir Jadu Nath observed:

"Has India any unity? Is there an Indian people, as distinct from the inhabitants of this province or that? This is a question foremost in our thoughts to-day and it is a question that has never been absent from the minds of our thoughtful men at any time. Instead of giving a cut and dried answer to it, it would be wiser and more profitable to examine it in all its aspects before forming our opinion. Now the unity of a people may be of three different kinds and proceed from three different sources, though all of them are often found to be combined especially in the most stable nations of to-day. These three sources are (1) geographical, (2) historical and (3) cultural. The perfection of them is national i.e., full political unity.

"Next religion. Within a limited sphere and in rather primitive times, religion has served to unite a people; but by this very fact, it has prevented the formation of a nation because where religion is the sole bond of political union members of other sects cannot have any lot or part in the State, just as in the ancient Greek city-republics foreign settlers and Helots (the indigenous aboriginal people) had no right of citizenship. Let us take India. If the country is to be parcelled out according to religion as the one and only basis of polity, will Hindustan and Pakistan be enough? Where in these two divisions would you put Mr. Jinnah's expected grandson by the Parsi millionaire to whom he has married his daughter? So, you must have a Majusi-stan, in addition, where only Zoroastrians can have their true home according to this theory. And you will have to go further; for the perfect location of the future grandson of Khan Sahib (the Frontier leader) by the Indian Christian officer to whom his daughter has been married, you must provide a Naziristan. As I am rather weak in mathematics my imagination staggers at the prospect of the infinite number of permutations and combinations which will inevitably follow from making the State subordinate to the Church.

Religion Against Nationality

Indeed, history teaches us that religion has often been a force antagonistic to nationality. When not controlled by the State it has divided the people of a country into two mutually hostile sections, each of which has looked to its brethren of the faith in foreign countries in order to suppress its fellow countrymen holding a different creed. In one word, religion is an international force and therefore diametrically opposed to nationalism as understood in pure politics.

"Let us consider the geography of India. If you look at a relief map of our country or even a cheap school atlas in which elevations are represented by colours on a flat sheet, you will find that India as a whole stands isolated from the rest of Asia. On the north north-west and north-east, she is cut off from other countries by the loftiest mountains in the world or the densest and most rugged barren hills and jungles. The deep sea guards our western and eastern flanks as between a pair of sharp pincers. Inside this, self-contained area, no impassable mountain or raging torrent cuts one province off from another. Even before modern science had triumphed over physical barriers, by giving us rapid and easy means of transport, pilgrims, students, preachers, conquerors and adventurers had passed from one part of India to another, however remote, in safety and frequency. This we know from our history. In the coloured maps of India's physical features, you find one green field stretching from the Bay of Bengal to the foothills of the Afghan passes, and also down the Orissa and Madras coasts, showing that throughout this vast region, the ground never rises more than a thousand feet above sea-level. Calcutta is distant 1200 miles from Lahore by road, but the difference in elevation between these two widely separated cities is only 900 feet, or in other words, you ascend only nine inches by advancing a mile. How can such a region be divided from the military point of view? The Konkan coasts plain is separated from Maharashtra proper of the Desh country, as it is technically called, by the lofty Sahyadri range, which has not been so lofty as to bar close intercommunication between these two tracts. The Hindus of Konkan have from ancient times spoken the Marathi language (a local dialect of it, but very easily understood) and followed the same religion and customs on both sides of the dividing hill. This shows that the hill was not impassable even before modern railways and motor cars made science triumph over Nature. According to an ancient myth the Vindhya mountain stooped its head in order to let the North Indian coloniser Agastya pass on to the Deccan, and the Vindhya has not lifted up its head to bar the path ever since then. Before the Muslim conquest Kabul was the seat of a Hindu monarchy and Buddhistic caves have been found in Quandahar and images and relics of the same faith in Afghanistan central and northern. These facts negative the idea of a rigid provincial isolation by natural features before the coming of the English.

"As a Chinese general on a recent visit to India remarked, "Japanese tanks can roll over North India from Calcutta to Lahore as smoothly as ivory balls over a green billiard table." And yet how many modern political divisions separate these two capital cities!

Cultural Unity

"Last and most potent all the forces is cultural unity. During the two thousand years of Hindu and Buddhistic rule in India, in spite of political disunion and differences of language and customs, a uniform Sanskritic stamp was printed upon the literature and thought of all the provinces of this vast country. There was, throughout India in the Hindu age—as there is among the Hindu population throughout India today,—a basic unity of religion, philosophy, literary ideas and conventions, and outlook upon life. Coming still further down the course of centuries, we can broadly say that there has been achieved some approximation also in physical type and mode of life among the various foreign races that have lived long enough in India, fed on the same crops, drunk of the same streams, basked under the same sun and submitted to the same rule in their daily lives. Even the immigrant Indian Muslims have, in the course of centuries, received the imprint of this country and now differ in many essential points from their brethren living in other parts of Asia, like Arabia and Persia.

"The Sufi or Pantheistic movement, in the days of Muslim rule in India, afforded a common platform to the more cultural and devout minds among the Hindus and the Muhammadans alike. For the lower ranks or mass of the population, the mediaeval saints like Kabir, Chaitanya and Nanak were the common spiritual leaders, and made converts by the thousand among Hindus and the Muslims alike. This factor tended to relax the rigidity and exclusiveness of the old dogmatic faiths; 'bhakti' to true devotion to God is the antidote to religious fanaticism, and it knits the rulers and the ruled together.

"I shall now briefly summarise the conclusion of this survey and inquiry. The Indian people of to-day are no doubt a composite ethnical product, but they have all acquired a common Indian stamp and have all been contributing to a common culture and building up a common type of traditions, thought and literature. Even Sir Herbert Risley, who is so sceptical about the Indian's claim to be considered as one people, has been forced to admit, that—

"Beneath the manifold diversity of physical and social type, language, custom and religion, which strikes the observer in India, there can still be discerned a certain underlying uniformity of life from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. There is in fact "an Indian character, a general Indian personality," which we cannot resolve into its component elements."

"Whether all these striking elements of unity will culminate in the political unity of India, is a question that decision of which lies on the knees of the gods, and a patriot can only pray for it."

Full of zeal, the Boy Scout was going from house to house selling tickets for a Warships' Week concert.

"How much are they?" asked one woman, grimly.

"Two shillings, eighteenpence, and a shilling", was the hopeful reply.

"Have you any at sixpence?"

The Boy Scout replied, coldly:

"It's a warship we want, ma'am, not a canoe."

ANNOUNCEMENT

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A Page From China's History

CIVILISATION RACKET!

Conflict Of Imperialisms In The Far East

One dark and squally night in June exactly a hundred years ago, a British Man-of-War slipped unnoticed into the mouth of the Yangtze River. Action was swift, efficient and very "British": the thirty pounders opened fire and the Chinese garrison after a heroic flight fled before the onslaught of superior arms. This is how the West took the East.

The East India Co. had established a monopoly of trade with China ten years before, but its progress had been slow. "Our Celestial Empire possesses all things in prolific abundance. There is, therefore, no need to import the manufactures of foreign barbarians in exchange for our products," said the Chinese Emperor in a polite message to King George III. But if the foolish Chinese could not see the advantage of buying from England they had to be made to. So to strike fast at the Imperial Government, ships were sent up the Yangtze. Their mission was a complete success. After they had shelled and sacked a number of towns taken Shanghai in their stride, they moved on to Nanking. The peace was signed. As the franker of the Britishers in their Island home admitted: "Peace was extorted from the Chinese under terrors which were irresistible." Britain's traders got what they wanted—five ports were opened to them. Captain Balfour who was the first British Consul, in China remarked looking at the Admiralty map: "All barbaric power must succumb to our superior civilisation."

Civilised Barbarians!

This "barbaric power was a perfectly organised though decentralised state. It boasted the oldest civilisation on the face of the globe. The merchant class, highly developed, followed a code which was the opposite of the "Civilised" Western method. The system was elaborate and built up primarily on credit, for that alone overcame immense distances. People who traded knew one another and each trusted the other: they cashed their cheques in the remotest part of the country.

Into this really civilised system stepped the West with all its subtle and ruthless crookedness which did not recognise anything that was not down in black and white, to whom the spoken word held no sanctity. It believed in legality (which was a clever word for trickery) where the Chinese accepted honour. It worked out elaborate contracts and treaties and insisted on the Chinese signing on the dotted line. If the Chinese asked for time to study these puzzling documents, it moved its battleships up the river. Western ideas clashed with Eastern codes. The simple courtesy that guests should observe were set aside, for the Chinese after all were not "Civilised" And always at the point of the thirty-two pounders, the Chinese signed on the dotted line of treaties which they did not understand with England first and then a score of other foreign Governments granted them "Extrality," the most Favoured-Nation privilege concessions and rights, one after the other. "Spiritual" trade started side by side. Missionaries settled down along with the businessmen and wrote of the Chinese. "They are a quiet kind race wedded by custom to foolish idolatory and need only the transforming influence of Christianity."

Thus there was a vacuum between the two communities. Very few of the Westerners met the Chinese and certainly not socially. The former took this for granted—it had worked in other colonies—why not here? They spread the thin layer of their rights and privileges over the Chinese soil, laying it thicker and thicker, with confident self-assurance.

Opium War

The British desire for a wider sphere of influence precipitated its war with China known as the First Opium War, as opinion was the ostensible cause of it. The real cause was this: Whilst Britain imported five million pounds of Chines etea and silk, it exported only half a million worth of British goods, due to the present stubbornness of the Chinese. It irked the British economist to settle the balance in cash—pour hard cash into China!

So a way out was devised. Opium grown in India, gathered and shipped by the British in British bottoms amounting to nearly nine million pounds a year would answer the purpose. The opium was contraband, but the Manchee Dynasty was not strong enough to resist its importation, and since the "barbarian" Chinese Emperor refused to derive any income from the vice and misery of the people, no customs duty was levied on opium. "Take away your opium and your missionaries, and you will be welcomed," pleaded Prince Kung of China in vain. The British took away the opium long after the damage was done. The missionaries are with them still.

Opium accounted for the largest single item 40 million dollars 1,500 opium dens could be counted in Shanghai alone. The Treaty of Tientsin had stamped it as legal. An Anglo-French Naval force sailing along the northern shores of the Celestial Empire was fired on by some coastal batteries. In retaliation, the foreigners marched on Imperial Peking and most wantonly started to sack the city burning the exquisite summer palace of the Emperor, destroying some of the most treasured works or art, finally forcing the Government to commit to another treaty—Treaty of Tientsin, bagging new ports, forcing foreign ships up the Yangtze and foreign diplomats into Peking Court lowering the import duties.

The entire nation was by now affected by this deadly drug. Some of the Chinese provinces were slowly whitening with poppies. Production had been legalised too. The earnings of the coolie and the mandarin alike went into opium. Although the profits were now being shared by Indians and Chinese the major part went into British pockets. When the British finally did withdraw around 1917, Chinese production was well on the way to supplying the needs of the nation. This served to stimulate the Shanghai Municipal Council to increase the opium licences. An Opium Merchants' Combine was formed to carry on this deadly trade. The much-exasperated Chinese Government bought the entire stocks of the Combine and burned in full view of the Shanghai Bund. But the respite was short-lived. When the war-lords came to power, opium was back in the markets filling the coffers of the war-lords. The tragedy of China seemed to be perpetuating itself.

Enter The America-

By now ... were reaping their share besides the British. The United States had, in the wake of England, negotiated even a more favourable treaty with China. The venturesome American mind hit upon another popular commodity to offset any decline in opium that the obstinate Chinese Government seemed bent upon bringing about. They substituted nicotine through smoking. The American made cigarettes now flooded the Chinese markets. The American Tobacco Co. even hired an obliging Chinese Professor to convince the Chinese that their worthy ancestors had smoked pipes back in their golden days of the 15th Century. So American civilisation came to the very door of the ragged Chinese millions through the Bible and Cigarette. This "Civilisation" racket grew and assumed huge proportions. There were sub-divisions of the racket. There was silk, the "Noble commodity" as it was popularly called. It was handled in anything but a noble way. Silk cocoons are delicate—they have to be quickly sold or preserved. Due to lack of funds, the silk farmers could not afford drying ovens. These were controlled by a handful of powerful vested interests who could force the silk-farmers to disgorge their valuable commodity at any price the former chose to pay. Almost every foreign firm, no matter what its business usually traded in silk also. It meant huge profits, reaped out of the poor farmer's helplessness.

Railroad Racket

Then there was the rail-road racket. The American Boilding Co., approached the Chinese farmers for land, but lest the Chinese authorities smell a rat, gave out they were building a road for "Cars". If the Chinamen did not know that cars included railway carriages, so much the worse for them. The Chinese first began to suspect when they were asked to allow steam-engines duty-free into the country. They protested. Were these rights implied in the never-ceasing treaties that were being extracted out of them? If so why was the real purpose hidden from them? "When we want railways we shall build them ourselves", wrote the angry Government. The British firm that had bought the road rights from the original Company ostensibly opened negotiations, and under cover of prolonged talks, finished the line and started running trains, still called "tramways" for legal protection—so meticulous are the British on legal finesse! A storm broke—the rumble reached London. The British fleet began moving up its usual course. An Englishman was despatched to Peking to negotiate, but this time on a British Gunboat. The rumble in London grew. "The railway is an excellent means of impressing the Chinese with the inexorable fact that Western ideas must prevail," said some, whilst others asked "Is the British firm more powerful than the Chinese Emperor?" The unconscious, unconcerned train, one day ran over a Chinaman and killed him, thus settling the knotty problem. Riots broke out all along the tracks. The railway was sold to the Chinese Government who just as meticulously lost no time in tearing it up, and sending the parts as far away as the Island of Formosa, as the symbol of the Chinaman's obduracy.

The Chinese were no children, and they were not afraid of steam as the Westerners cynically tried to make out. They had made notable inventions, and were far from averse to locomotives. What they feared and with good reason too was that the Celestial Empire might at this rate fall a prey to the White Man's multitudinous arms of penetration. They also saw stark starvation following in the wake of too rapid mechanisation for the already half-starved vast Chinese mass.

Then there were cases like that of "Ocean", a British Steamer that ran into the Chinese "Fusing", somewhere in the Yellow Sea. No one questioned the fact that the collision was due to the faulty navigation of the "Ocean." "Fusing" sank with its crew and 63 passengers. The destitute families sought compensation, trusting to the sterling British justice. And they got it. The legal decision was that instead of the 1,000 taels that was demanded for each drowned man demanded, 300 was sanctioned for each passenger, and 100 for each sailor should be paid. When the disheartened bereaved came for this pittance, they were peremptorily told by the British Consul. that his Government had not provided him with the necessary powers or funds to carry out this legal order. The victims went home to brood over more of "Civilisation's" ways.

Shanghai-ed!

Relentlessly the Western powers hammered at the Peking Government for concession after concession, at the point of the bayonet

(Continued on page 18)

By Kamaladevi

GOLDEN

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Cacklers And Croakers!

Official Propaganda Machine No Substitute For Newspapers

By K. U. KINI

The official reaction and the attitude to the recent resolutions of the All-India Editors' Conference decide the fate of an important weapon in the armoury of propaganda.

By the time this article appears in print, that decision may have already been taken and made public or else Government may hum and haw and postpone a decision.

Whether Government takes a decision or not, the values of propaganda, its merits, its development and the supreme position it now takes as an important weapon in political warfare should not be lost sight of. In India propaganda now rests mainly in the hands of the Press, particularly the Nationalist Press, the important political parties of the country having failed to come to a settlement with the Government.

If the voice of the Press is also stifled, then the remaining weapons of propaganda are rendered ineffective, either because of the official patronage they receive or because of their lack of "pull" and emotive force.

In England, till recently, there was a regular battle over the strategy of propaganda. Critics of Government called the official propaganda as cackling, while Government spokesmen dubbed critics as "croakers", presumably meaning that they were pesimists who always took a dark and sinister view about the happenings regarding the war.

Who Runs The Show?

In India, conceptions about propaganda are curious. There has been a spate of comments in the foreign Press about our methods. The essential object of creating an immediate, favourable reaction of galvanising people into an attitude which rulers have in view seems to have been lost sight of.

There are, of course, posters, parades, slogans and symbols in this country. It is essential to know who runs the show. It is one thing to conduct propaganda by these methods under the guidance of popular political leaders and quite another thing if these types are employed by a Government which is irresponsible to public opinion, having no knowledge whatsoever of the keys of human emotions in this country.

The first type and what is considered to be the most effective type of propaganda as a weapon in political warfare is that which comes from popular leaders. The second type is run by untrammelled newspapers, also "engineers of soul", which mostly rely on cool and well thought out plans, sweet reasonableness and gentle persuasion. Propaganda is also carried on by an agency, unresponsive to public opinion but powerfully backed up by the Police and Military, employing methods which are notorious for their psychic violence whose potentialities have been realised by Hitler.

If the first two methods are disregarded or fail to materialise then the third can be used, at best, with risks. Its success is always ephemeral, if not uncertain. It is evident that Hitler's methods have now kept the world alert, heightened their courage, increased their resistence, produced explosions of enthusiasm and engendered acts of heroism. That is but a natural reaction.

Russian Methods

To-day in India more than ever the strategy of propaganda should be clearly understood. It is recognised everywhere in the world as an important weapon in political warfare. It has made strides everywhere except in India. It is based on a definite policy and has a definite programme.

Its importance was first recognised in Russia during the revolution and the civil war. Its success caught on.

During the civil war in Russia, the most modern methods of propaganda were employed—tracts by the million, illustrated newspapers, photographs, placards, shop-window displays, staffs of agitators working in markets, trams, cinemas and all places where crowds were assembled and travelling propaganda groups. Trotsky, for example, travelled about the country in a special train, fitted up as a propaganda office, with a printing-press in one coach, an exhibition of examples of propaganda in another and so on. "Maps of political meteorology" specially attracted the attention of the students of propaganda. These were geographical maps of the country on which all the events of importance relating to the economic and political situation (such as transport, agrarian disturbances, anti-governmental or anti-semitic agitation etc.), when entered in colour, giving a rapid topographical orientation and especially throwing up clearly the interdependence of certain political, economic and social factors. There were committees to observe and report on reactions and feelings.

The Soviet Government attached the utmost importance to propaganda in the building up of the Soviet Union. The most varied methods of suggestions were employed in the great campaign for the five-year plans, for re-armament and the spread of aviation, for preparation for chemical warfare etc. Later, Mussolini had the Russian methods watched and studied, and transplanted them in turn, sometimes with servile and shameless imitation, in Italy. Thence the methods took wings and caught the imagination of Hitler who employed them on a grand and spectacular scale, with unprecedented violence, but with certain success till he embroiled the whole world into war.

Goose (or Roman) Step

Hitler knew that political struggle never ceased and, therefore, propaganda should be unwearying. There were no "holidays" for him, no relaxation. All the propaganda methods were used like a concentric fire—symbols, slogans, uniforms, drums, collective prayers, chants, liturgies, sacraments, processions, placards and parades with its famous "goose-step."

The "goose-step" used on parade was both formidable and comic to a spectator who could withstand its fascination. It gave those who participated in this drill the appearance of perfect automata or machines

The Italian Dictator, the story goes, was impressed by its growing strength and success and he tried to emulate him, if not surpass him, by teaching the Italian Army the famous goose-step, renaming it the "Roman step." Unhappily for him, the Italians were two lively and spirited a people, with their love of dance and song to make a success of an imitation of Germanic ponderousness and those who saw the new style of parade at Rome only laughed

In England in a recent debate in the House of Commons on "Propaganda", there were criticisms that there was not sufficient "offensive spirit in our political warfare", that the "Soviet War News" was infinitely more national, that there were ludicrous attempts at scoring nasty drivelling or nasty school-boy jokes.

One member even said that it was true, on one occasion, Rome was saved by the cackling of geese, but he doubted whether the cackling of their propagandists was of much use.

The Tune Changes

While "hands off" seemed to be the motto with regard to newspapers, perhaps after the episode of the "Daily Mirror," the general propaganda was still not regarded as an excitant, a stimulant and a signal that produced in the masses an immediate nervous reaction. It was admitted that such a cause really needed a better flood-light, more intense attention and efforts. There were complaints that the British propaganda was notable for its aridity, obtuseness, unimaginativeness and unimpressiveness

Till yesterday, it looked as though those who had presented the disastrous "British case" in America, still held the strings, though they varied the tune a little. People of England, till recently had not forgotten the fulsome praise of Mussolini and the official Fascist Labour Charter "which we should do and admire," advocated in that thesis "The British Case", written by the late Lord Lloyd, with an approving preface by Lord Halifax.

Now things seem to have improved. The tune has been changed.

"Propaganda and military reverses go ill together," declared Brendan Bracken (Minister of Information) at a recent debate. This does not mean that there is no propaganda at all in England. This only indicates that there will not be much soothing syrup and boastfulness which used to be served plentifully before. It had to be admitted that the British propaganda in America also was not at all satisfactory. Peripatetic British propagandists in America spoke to stuffy, woolly, padded briefs. Things have now to be changed.

Wheels Move Slowly

But in India the wheels either do not move at all or move slowly. Even British journals had to admit the inadequacy or incompetency of their own propaganda in India. The following is a specimen:

"Berlin war news is a great attraction to Indian listeners. The listening public in India must not be judged by the number of Indians with radio sets, since considerable groups of Indians listening to every private set and coffee-shop set. Too often these groups of Indians prefer the racy style of Berlin to the British solemnity. Anyone who follows British broadcasting to India will readily understand why British bulletins in India have included comments on the death of such celebrities as Ethel M. Dell and on the valuable contribution to British defence afforded by a group of Australian footballers who filled some sandbags before sailing for their homes. Before the war, and even after it, British broadcasting to India consisted almost exclusively of British music hall cafe orchestra music and sentimental talks, in spite of the fact that Indians dislike European music and think music-hall entertainment vulgar. Plenty of educated Indians would welcome serious talks on literature and other topics which recognise their equality of interests. The Germans, who have made a special study of India, well understand how to meet Indian tastes and susceptibilities. Even after a Hindustani service from the B.B.C. was established the usual news service was a literal translation into Hindustani of the overseas English bulletin, which consists of innumerable items which mean nothing at all to Indian listeners and which omit all the problems which would attract the attention of the Indian public. The average Indians want a racy programme in his own tongue about things which concern him. No Oriental translator, however experienced and adept, can produce this effect if he has to translate at speed an English news bulletin." (The "New Statesman and Nation", July 5, 1941.).

They Call It Propaganda

To anxious and interested people in England messages like this were sent: "You have no idea of the number of bazars, jumble sales, raffles, charity dances, picnics, teas and race-meetings which are organised here as Calcutta's part in the war effort." This was, however, a cable which a noted London journalist got from a Calcutta correspondent.

Compared to the propaganda methods employed in other countries, we are leagues behind. American journalists who have visited this country from time to time have found the technique employed is not of the same high type as employed in other countries. Sometimes it is crude and haphazard but always inferior and servile. It is lacking in originality and enterprise.

And still officials call it propaganda!

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ALEUTIANS

Islands Of Storm & Fog ! Stepping Stones To Japan

BY PAUL NORTON

In amongst the one hundred and fifty Aleutian Islands which extend in a great chain from Alaska towards Asia, American and Japanese planes and warships are playing hide and seek with each other.

"Hide and seek" is the right description of warfare in this little known part of the world, for Nature is perpetually laying smoke screens—thick sea fogs that blot out everything and make reconnaissance impossible.

The Aleutians with the warm Pacific on one side and the icy Polar seas on the other have the distinction of enjoying the worst weather in the world. When it isn't raining, it's snowing and always there is fog. A fine day means the clouds are at a height of 500 feet.

The weather will be a deciding factor in the strange warfare of this remote region. A "lucky" break in the bad weather may reveal a fleet of Japanese transports to American flyers and submarines and result in their destruction. A longer than usual period of fog may enable the Japanese to land, to set up fortifications and anti-aircraft defences without the Americans being aware of it. Bombing involves great risks for the aircraft and reconnaissance presents immense difficulties. The usual low cloud ceiling means that an aircraft cannot command a wide sweep of land and sea and that a bomber must approach its target at, perhaps, five hundred feet or less with consequent risk of damage from A.A. fire and the blast of its own bombs.

Dangerous Coast Line

In reading of actions in this part of the world, it is easy to forget that the islands cover a very great distance. From one end of the chain to the other is 900 miles. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the Japanese have been able to make landings on the most westerly of the islands. They have an intimate knowledge of the geography of the islands, perhaps better charts than the Americans. Their fishing boats for years before the war combined fishing with military map-making in every bay and channel of the islands.

Generally the coast lines are dangerous. Apart from the perpetual fog, there is heavy surf and the land usually rises steeply from the shore. Harbours and anchorages are few. Most of the islands have volcanoes, but only a few are now active. The highest mountain is Makuskin volcano on Unalaska Island, 6,680 feet high, and snow-capped for most of the year. The islands are cooler in summer than the mainland, but about the same temperature in winter which means that the "growing season" is exceedingly limited, lasting only 130-140 days. In this period a few vegetables are raised in the settlements, but there are no crops in the ordinary sense. As far as Americans working in the islands are concerned, almost every scrap of food has to be brought in by boat, although fish is very abundant in the surrounding seas.

Vital Theatre

A glance at a map, or preferably a globe, will show why these inhospitable islands have become a "front" in the present world war. General "Billy" Mitchell said that whoever controlled Alaska controlled the Pacific. It was a mild exaggeration and in those days, twenty years ago, most of the Americans thought him crazy. Now the realities of geography have asserted themselves and Alaska has become of major importance to American defence and offence against Japan. From Alaska enemy bombers could menace half the United States and Canada. From Alaska, American bombers can reach Japan.

The Aleutian islands are flung out like a line of communications between America and Asia. The most westerly island of Attu is only about 750 miles from Japan's northern Kurile Island. The flat projection of the usual map does not show it, but the shortest or grand circle route for an aircraft flying from Yokohmaa to San Francisco passes almost through the Aleutian Islands.

Because of the weather, the Aleutians are hardly likely to be a springboard for an attack on Japan, but holding them is essential as a screen for supply routes from America to Russia and China. They represent a vulnerable flank and for this reason the United States has been very active in them during the last two years.

Dutch Harbour

From the military point of view, the most important place is Dutch Harbour, so named, because it was first entered by a Dutch vessel. Here there is moderately good anchorage for fairly large ships all the year round and the port is ice-free. The U. S. have recently allowed it to be revealed that since 1940 the naval station in Dutch Harbour has been developed at great speed, a radio station installed, barracks and the necessary buildings erected. It may be supposed that the defences of Dutch Harbour, "the key to Alaska" will depend largely on submarines and aircraft. The port was raided by the Japanese on June 3rd. Incidentally, one of the "wonders" of the Aleutians is at Dutch Harbour. It is five trees—the only ones on all the Aleutians which are completely bare.

The civilian and service men working on the islands have had no easy time. For the civilians there has been the inducement of exceedingly high wages to compensate for the conditions. Unskilled labour can earn 5s. an hour and skilled labour nearly double this amount. But few of the civilians have been able to "stick it" and the average stay has been only about two months. It is the weather that "gets them down." As a workman put it "If the Japs take the Aleutians, it will serve them right." Service men, of course, have no option but to stick it and their commanders have done everything possible to compensate for the depressing effect of the perpetual fog, rain and snow.

Huge Distances

Apart from war, there is nothing to attract anyone to the Aleutians. The population had dwindled to some 1,200 natives, differing greatly from the Esquimaux in habits and language, but racially of the same origin. The differences are due to the much longer period during which the natives have had communication with Europeans, both from the west and the east.

The Aleutians were not discovered until the middle of the 18th century and not surveyed until much later. They belonged to Russia until in 1867 they were transferred to the United States with Alaska and all other Russian possesions in America.

Distances are all important in following the war in this part of the world. Here are some of the chief ones, giving the scale of warfare in the fog:—

Dutch Harbour to Fairbanks 1,010 miles, Dutch Harbour to Tokyo 2,850 miles, Dutch Harbour to Kurile Island 1,624 miles, Dutch Harbour to Vladivostock 2,793 miles, Dutch Harbour to Petropavlovsk 1,396 miles Dutch Harbour to Kiska (subsidiary U. S. naval and air base) 684 miles, Kiska to Tokyo 2,090 miles and Kiska to Petropavlovsk 798 miles.

"....ONLY WHEN YOU MUST!"

(A Railroad Reminiscence)

By G. FEGRADOE

I am a man of humble means, my homeland lies afar,
And once a year I pack my bags to see how home-folk are.
I hurry to the station, where that 'platform din" is heard,
I laugh at Firsts, dispense with Seconds, and take a vacant Third.

Did I say "vacant"? Well, it was; but not for very long,
For I was quickly followed by a motley-looking throng,
I snuggled in my corner, but I uttered not a word,
As I watched the "vacancies" being "filled", by endless human herds.

They tottered in, they stumbled in, they pushed, they fought, they roared,
A bearded Sikh, a village belle, a puffing Bania lord,
A woman with two yelling kids, a group of students bold,
A milkman with his rattling cans, a Sadhu grim and old.

And then their luggage followed them, their boxes, tins and beds,
Their water jugs, their tiffin things, relieved from coolies' heads;
At last the carriage door was closed, I feebly gasped for breath,
I could not move, I could not breathe. I almost wished for death.

Five minutes passed, a whistle shrilled, and we were on our way,
I steeled myself to bear with grace, the "comforts" of the day,
A dozen odours filled the air; I soon began to hope,
That even beggars could afford the use of a decent Soap.

I let my vision wander round, I counted thirty-three,
And yet a board "to seat 17" gazed calmly down at me.
The bearded Sikh was smoking, while the Bania chewed his pan,
The students and the milkman, were engrossed in spinning yarns.

The woman and her children two, were parked upon my right,
And on my left, the Sadhu muttered "beads" with all his might,
And many more there were, with whom I shared my journey long,
Some tried to sleep, some tried to read, some tried to sing a song.

But when two lines were hardly sung, an infant yelled protest,
Its mother whispered sweet things; I wishpered "Darn that pest",
It screamed, it kicked, it panted; we around it merely cursed,
And peace—Sweet Peace—failed to return, until it had been nursed.

* * *

The hours crawled by on leaden feet, and stations passed away,
Until my eyes—poor weary eyes—perceived the light of day,
I smiled, and gentle thoughts of home coursed through my sleepless head,
But, "Home-sweet-home", that well-known phrase, for me was "Bed-sweet-Bed."

The fingers of the Eastern sun came in with gentle stroke,
With grunts and groans, with sniffs and snores, my friends around me woke,
The villagers beneath the seats crawled back into the light,
The sight that they presented made me wish again for night.

At last—long last—O God be praised!—came weary journey's end,
I feebly rose, I feebly stretched, and started to descend,
O what relief, what joy intense, came surging through my breast,
No train, no smells, no yelling kids, but merely rest-sweet-rest.

There is a war-time slogan, which I used to treat with scorn,
But after this experience, a new regard was born,
For those who go a-travelin' Third, for those, at least, I trust,
There's wisdom in that slogan "TRAVEL ONLY WHEN YOU MUST."

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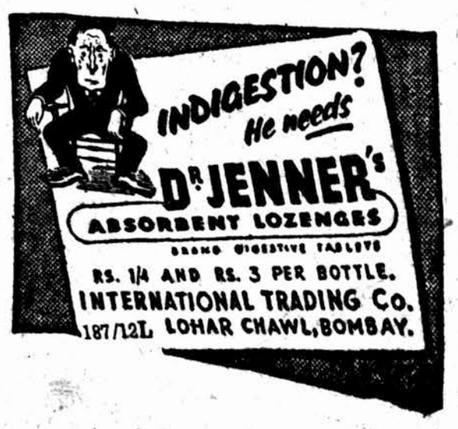

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Applications stating age, caste, qualifications, past experience, native place and place of residence together with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned not later than 31st October, 1942.

The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay and the Commissioner, N. D.

(Sd.)
PRESIDENT,
Kurla Municipal Borough.

Mun. Office,
Kurla, 9th Oct. 1942.

(2034)

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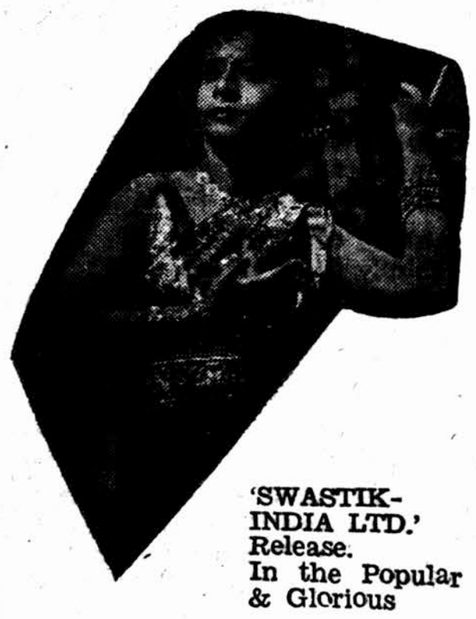

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NOVELTY

HITLER TO ANTICIPATE SECOND FRONT?

CITY CONGRESSMEN CONVICTED

18 Months' For Shouting Slogans In High Court

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Eleven persons were convicted to-day by Mr. I. S. Haji under Defence of India Rules for being found with Congress flags or leading Congress procession and shouting Congress slogans.

Yashwant Rama Nanchauker (23) who was arrested at Hornby Road, was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 200 or in default one month R. I.

Varat Ganpat Badga (25) who pleaded not guilty was sentenced to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100/- or in default 1 month R. I.

Babaji Bhagaji (32) who was arrested on October 3, at Gokhale Road was sentenced to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100/- or in default one month R. I.

Kashiram Babu (40) who was arrested on Oct. 4, at Gokhale Road was sentenced to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100/- or in default 1 month R. I. Subhan Hasan Khain (25) who was found in possession of a bamboo stick on October 16 was arrested at B. D. Chawl was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15/- or in default one week S. I.

Harilal Gokuldas, (26) who was arrested on October 2 at Marine Drive was sentenced to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200/- or in default 2 months' R. I.

Govind Kanoo who was arrested on October 16 on being found throwing soda water bottles at the police was sentenced to nine months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200/- or in default 2 months' R. I.

Ramnath Purushottam (26) who was arrested being found in possession of Congress programmes was sentenced to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100/- or in default 1 month R. I.

Vasant Dawlat (31) who was arrested was sentenced to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100/- or in default 1 month R. I.

Gopal Krishna (25) who was arrested was sentenced to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100/- or in default 1 month R. I.

Sham Rao Babu Rao Talekar (24) who was arrested on October 14 was found entering the court where the Honourable Mr. Justice Blackwell was presiding and created disturbance by shouting slogans and flying Congress flag was awarded 18 months' R. I.

SURPRISE MIDNIGHT RAID ON TWO PRESSES

7,000 Congress Bulletins Seized And 7 Persons Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The police raided two city printing presses last night and seized about 7,000 Congress bulletins. They also arrested seven persons as a sequel to the raid.

While people in the neighbourhood were fast asleep, a few compositors and printers were busy producing unauthorised bulletins under closed doors.

The two printing works involved were the Suresh Printery and the Sunidatta Samarth Printing Press both of Kandewadi.

Among the arrested persons were Messrs. Dwarkadas Goradia and H. P. Goradia.

The explosion of a country-made crude bomb in the residential quarters of the Maharbouri police station created some panic at the place last night. Nobody was however injured.

This incidentally was the second bomb explosion last night, the other one being near the Metro Cinema, inside the traffic island.

Whole Of France To Be Occupied?

Nazi Plans Complete; Vichy To Be Silent Spectator

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Although confirmation is lacking it is strongly believed here that Germany has decided to occupy all of France almost immediately.

This explains what lies behind increased propaganda by the French Radio stations, and the silence of Laval and his Ministers on the subject is most significant. While Laval and his colleagues continue to warn French workmen in occupied France that unless they volunteer to go to Germany they will be conscripted it is believed in some French quarters here that German plans for occupation are already complete.

It is quite possible there would be some resistance from the populace against occupation. But it is not believed that Laval at this stage would order any, even futile or farcical, opposition by Vichy armed forces.

Rumours of impending occupation are interesting especially in view of the African scene and particularly after to-night's German News Agency's announcement: "Fighting activities started at Dakar."

FRENCH WORKERS FOR GERMAN FACTORIES

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Three trains taking French workers, including women to German factories left Paris last night, say the Vichy radio.

Commenting on the strikes in the railway workshops at Lyons the Vichy News Agency says, "The strikes appear to be caused by an erroneous interpretation of the conditions under which recruiting of labour in exchange for prisoners is being carried out." The Agency declares that work has since been resumed without a serious incident—Reuter.

In Mideast

BR. BOMBERS OVER TOBRUK

Benghazi Shipping Attacked

CAIRO, Oct. 17.

The joint Mideast War Communique to-day (Saturday) says:—

"Patrols on both sides were active during Thursday night. Yesterday there were some artillery exchanges. Two harbour installations at Tobruk were attacked by our medium bombers on Thursday night. Yesterday our fighters bombers were active over Daba landing grounds. Our heavy bombers carried out a daylight attack on Benghazi shipping. Air activity over Malta continued during Thursday night and throughout yesterday. An enemy aircraft was shot down by ground fire at night and our fighters destroyed seven enemy aircraft during the day. From the above operations, seven of our aircraft failed to return but three pilots are safe".

Greeks Go To It With Gusto

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent on the El Alamein Front).

CAIRO: Greek units went out on their first reconnaissance patrols within 24 hours of moving into line have now drawn first blood against the Italians and the Germans. They are using oldstyle clubs and knives as well as modern weapons in order to prevent the victims from making noise. Shouting the battlecry "Aira", the Greeks got among the enemy with great gusto. After dealing with some occupants of a position, they dragged others clear by the hair. None of the Eight Army are more anxious to come to grips with the despoilers of their country than these soldiers of Greece. At dawn on the fifth day after reaching the front they opened fire with artillery but pleaded for closer contact and five days later took up positions in line where they could begin patrolling.—Reuter.

BATTLE OF THE SOLOMONS

American Forces Stand Firm Against Jap Assaults

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The New York Radio stated this afternoon: "No decision has yet been reached in the battle of the Solomon Islands. The American forces are holding firm against heavy Japanese assaults."

Enemy Villages Machine-Gunned

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC:—

A 'communique' issued on Saturday states:

"BUIN:—An offensive reconnaissance unit bombed a large enemy merchant vessel with unknown results.

OWEN STANLEY:—No new developments.

MAMBARE RIVER:—Allied armed reconnaissance planes machine-gunned enemy occupied villages at the mouth of the River and in the valley.

TIMOR:—Allied medium bombers raided the enemy occupied village of Vila Manatutuo starting fires in building areas

Japs Forced To Withdraw

According to a spokesman, fighting in the Owen Stanley mountains is still going on with Allied forces making frontal and flanking attacks. It is believed that the Japanese have been forced to withdraw a short distance. Both sides are using mortars. The Mambare River where Japanese occupied villages have been bombed flows approximately from the south to the north-east 95 miles south-east of Salamaua and 50 miles north of Buna. The River is navigable only as far as the village of Ioma 18 miles as the crow flies from its mouth.

The spokesman said small enemy detachments and patrols occupying villages along the River and at the mouth were attacked by Boeing 25's. Hudsons attacked Vila Manatuto 30 miles north-east of Dilli in Portuguese Timor. When a large vessel was bombed at Buin in the Solomons some near misses were seen.—Reuter

SIND MINISTERIAL TANGLE

KARACHI, Oct. 17.

No further developments are expected to occur in the Ministerial situation until the attitude of the Muslim League or the Hindu Independent Assembly Parties have been definitely formulated. It is understood that the Hindu Party's accredited negotiators, Seth Partabrai and Mr. Nichaldas Wazirani, to-day considered the letter addressed by Sir Ghulam Hussein yesterday to Seth Partabrai. The letter is stated, to have extended a formal invitation for the Hindu Party's support in the task of forming a Ministry which he had undertaken last Saturday and added that Sir Ghulam Hussein would be glad to discuss the matter personally with them. The meeting between the Premier and the Hindu representatives is likely to take place to-morrow.

MUSLIM LEAGUE ATTITUDE

Meanwhile, the Muslim League Party's attitude to the Ministry continues to be a closely guarded secret. Those in the know of what is going on behind the scenes between Karachi and Delhi, however, avert that it is no enigma to them. In the opinion of these observers, Mr. Jinnah's reaction to the Sind League Assembly Party's initial recommendation is not in consonance with the inclinations of some of the group who would like an allowance to be made for the special conditions in Sind and who think that Ministerships should be accepted especially because Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah's position for the moment at any rate, is invulnerable and there is no question of his being asked to sign the League pledge.

It is reported that Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Haroon, Joint Secretary of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, intends to proceed to Delhi where he may meet Mr. Jinnah and discuss the Sind Ministerial situation.

It is understood that Mr. Nichaldas Wazirani, ex-Revenue Minister, has offered to the Premier to continue in an honorary capacity the work he had initiated in connection with the Sind-Punjab Indus water dispute.—A. P.

RED SHIRT MEETINGS ALL OVER FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, Oct. 16.

Public meetings have been held at all important places in the rural areas of the province by Red Shirts under Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan's instructions during the last four days.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, himself, is at the Sardarayab centre, where he is likely to hold another meeting with his co-workers.—A. P.

INDIAN COASTAL DEFENCE

Move To Counter Submarine Activity In Arabian Sea

MADRAS, Oct. 17.

"I can assure you that defence measures in Madras are as good as they can possibly be under the existing conditions", observed Admiral Fitzherbert, Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy at a press conference held today at the Madras Naval Office.

The Admiral gave the information that there was a certain amount of enemy submarine activity in the Arabian Sea and they had lost some ships, but not a great number. "Let us be quite honest", said the Admiral. We shall go on losing quite a lot before the end of the war, but we are doing our best in hunting and driving off enemy submarines in these waters and we are succeeding

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Father Pays Fine For Son's Name-sake

KARACHI, Oct. 17.

A comedy of errors was enacted in the office of the City Magistrate when the father of a boy convicted in connection with the Congress movement paid the fine for a stranger, a name sake of his son, and when he went to the district prison to receive his son, he was met by an altogether unknown person.

It appears that one Chellaram came to the court to pay the fine for his son Tepandas, who had been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 10 or in default one month's imprisonment. The boy had gone to the jail. When Chellaram offered to pay the fine the name of his son could not be traced in the register. There was instead the name of one Topendas Kakumal. The anxious father stated there was probably a mix up in names and accordingly paid the fine for Topendas Kakumal.

Then he proceeded to the jail to receive his son where he was however met by Topendas. Both received a surprise and Topendas claiming to be a staunch Congressman went back to the jail, urging the authorities to take him back. This was refused. Both Topendas and Chellaram then came to the court and the former entreated the Magistrate to send him back to the jail, which however the latter could not do, the fine having been paid. —A. P.

DONKEYS AS EXHIBITS!
Two Delhi Processionists Jailed

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15.

Judgment has been given in the case of the eleven donkeys which were paraded through Delhi with solar topees on their heads and each bearing the name of one of the eleven Indian members of the Viceroy's Executive Council on a wooden placard. A man named Shiv Kumar, who was leading the procession with the name "Maxwell' on a broad ribbon across his chest, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for contravening the District Magistrate's order that not more than ten persons should be allowed to form a procession; another man named Lakhi Ram has been given the same sentence.

It is stated that there were 200 to 250 persons with the donkeys. They all dispersed when the police warned them, leaving only Shiv Kumar and Lakhi Ram, who were both arrested.

In the course of the trial the donkeys were brought as exhibits outside the court, without their placards and solar topees which were on view inside. After being in custody for some weeks, the 11 donkeys were returned to their owner, who pleaded that he was ignorant of the fact that the donkeys were going to be used to represent members of the Government of India in a procession. —A.P.

HIGH COURT EXPUNGES JUDGE'S REMARKS

NAGPUR, Oct. 17.

In an appeal filed in the High Court certain observations made by the Special Judge are understood to have been expunged. The facts are that the Special Judge, Mr. Wickendon, I.C.S., commenting upon the argument of the defence counsel that the police evidence should not be accepted without corroboration by independent evidence, observed 'inter alia' that ordinary citizens predilection for truth was, unfortunately, never greatly marked in this country.—Orient Press.

Hon. Magistrates' Court Gutted

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 14.

Yesterday night, the Court of the Honorary Magistrates was set on fire by some unknown person. The police took measures immediately to distinguish the fire but the rooms on west side with the record and furniture in them were burnt.

SCHOOL CLOSED

The students of the A. E. Society's High School stopped the working of the school today. This is the third day. It is learnt that Miss Apte, a student was sentenced in the present movement. Her name was struck off by the headmaster. The students' demand is to re-enter her name in the register but it is not as yet conceded.

Won't let him Gobble up!

HITLER'S PROMISED ASSAULT

Huge German Forces Meet With Grim Resistance

STALIN'S CALL TO SOVIET YOUTH

LONDON, October 17.

THE PRESENT STALINGRAD ATTACK IS UNQUESTIONABLY HITLER'S PROMISED ASSAULT, WHICH ACCORDING TO HIS BOAST TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE, SHOULD LEAD TO THE FINAL CAPTURE OF THE CITY. THIS IS THE OPINION OF COMPETENT QUARTERS IN LONDON.

72-HOUR HURRICANE ASSAULT

(From Reuter's Special Correspondent)

MOSCOW, Oct. 17.

Huge German forces are launching attack against the north-west suburb of Stalingrad. The "Red Star", after reporting the German capture of one workers' settlement, stated to-day: "Having taken the settlement the enemy tried to penetrate to the north and south launching attacks against the Soviet flanks. The Germans are now regrouping their forces after failing to make further progress. On the other sectors inside Stalingrad the Germans also undertook a number of attacks but these were repulsed."

HURRICANE ASSAULT

The German attacks are continuing in Stalingrad, according to the latest reports. It was after a 72-hour ceaseless hurricane panzer, air and infantry assault that the Soviet troops evacuated one workers settlement in north-west Stalingrad where industrial plants succeed one another for a number of miles along the banks of the Volga.

The Germans launched 25 successive attacks in Som of which they flung in a whole division and hundred tanks. They again brought in fresh reserves of infantry and panzer divisions. The final assault was made with two regiments of infantry and seventy tanks but forty of the German tanks were left blazing in front of the Soviet lines.

AIR ATTACKS

The final assault was preceded by a fierce air raid. Luftwaffe fleets again attacked in waves. As many as a thousand flights were made over Stalingrad yesterday.

RELIEF ARMIES IMPROVE POSITIONS

Soviet relief forces from the north-west of Stalingrad have improved their positions—in one case capturing an important German fortified position. Marshal Timoshenko's other relief army south of the city is now reported to be exercising pressure at the southern approaches to Stalingrad. Soviet troops were still repelling numerous attacks late last night. Between the Don and Volga the Germans have in the past three days been losing tanks at an approximate rate of one hundred daily.

German aircraft carried out one thousand sorties yesterday and 1,500 sorties the day before. Stalingrad streets are littered with wrecks of dozens of German aircraft shot down during the past few days.

IN MOZDOK AREA

German attacks in the Mozdok area of the eastern Caucasus, where for several days Soviet troops have been engaged in violent fighting with enemy tanks and infantry, have been completely unsuccessful, said a front-line dispatch to the Soviet News Agency to-day. Prolonged engagements have been taking place in all sectors of the front. Because of their heavy losses in man-power and equipment the Germans are compelled after every attack to reshuffle their forces to bring up reserves.—Reuter.

400 NAZIS & RUMANIANS KILLED

A supplement to the Soviet midnight 'communique' states that Russians are repulsing fierce attacks by numerically superior enemy in the area of Stalingrad.

During day one German regiment and 43 tanks were destroyed. After stubborn fighting the Russians evacuated a factory settlement.

CHAPLIN WANTS SECOND FRONT

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

"I am still a Britisher and a citizen of the world," said Charles Chaplin arriving here this morning from California. "Under the hospitality of the United States as a paying guest I feel as much American as any American," he added.

Chaplin said that he was interested in Russian war relief and felt a Second Front was needed. He has come here as a principal speaker on the Artists' Front at a win-the-war rally in Carnegie Hall to-night.—Reuter.

Will Die In Defence Of Stalingrad

MOSCOW, Oct. 17.

"It is impossible to defeat the enemy without learning to hate him with all our soul", says M. Stalin in a message printed in huge characters in to-day's "Komsomol Pravda", the Young Communist League organ.

The message comes on one of the most critical days since the battle of Stalingrad began nearly three months ago. The paper prints beneath the slogan a letter from a number of Young Communist League guardsmen who pledge themselves not to retreat one step. "We will die but we will defend our Stalingrad", the letter proclaims.—Reuter

STALINGRAD LATEST

MOSCOW, Oct. 17.

The German Command, after a pause for regrouping, is now attempting a less ambitious but nonetheless dangerous plan of concentrating all available forces to smash through across the narrow northern tip of Stalingrad and establish a hold on the Volga bank, says Reuter's special correspondent.

The available enemy forces are now much diminished by the terrific slaughter of the past two and a half months but by concentration in a small sector they are still formidable as this week's battles are showing the whole struggle now turns on whether the Germans can grab and hold the section of the Volga River bank which lies close to the workers settlement abandoned by Soviet troops yesterday. Thus Stalingrad face its crisis. As Hitler piles on his forces in a final assault to conquer the city before the grim Russian winter comes.

Soviet 'communiques' have announced three Russian withdrawals in northern Stalingrad during the last 24 hours but not before heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy.—Reuter.

5 JAILED FOR HOOLIGANISM AT ROXY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, delivered judgment yesterday convicting five out of the nine accused in the Roxy Cinema Disturbance Case. The public will recall the facts of the disturbance which was created by some hooligans at the Roxy Talkies last January during a show of Bombay Talkies' popular picture "Jhoola" causing hurt to Mr. Sorabji Vajifdar, the Manager of the Theatre and to Mr. Rele, a gatekeeper, as also causing damage to the theatre property.

Four of the accused were found not guilty and acquitted while of the other five one was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 and four others to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 each.

The Magistrate ordered compensation of Rs. 150 to be paid to Mr. Sorab Vajifdar, the theatre Manager Rs. 100 to Mr. Rele, the gatekeeper and Rs. 75 to the proprietors of the Roxy for damage done to the screen, out of the amount of the fine.

Inspector Rane of the Lamington Road Police Station was in charge of the investigations.

P. N. Sapru Not To Visit Russia

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

Mr. P. N. Sapru informs the 'Associated Press' that owing to pressing engagements here, he is not in a position to accept the invitation of the Friends of Soviet Union and China to visit Russia.—A. P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS
To-day

Hindu : Asoe Shud 9, 1998
Muslim : Shavval 7, 1361
Parsi : Ardibehest 14, 1312
Sunrise : 7-35 a.m. Sunset 7-12 p.m.
Hightide : 6-46, 19-06. Lowtide : —, 13-34

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CITY LIGHT—"Shadi" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Station Master" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Nirdosh" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandni" 4, 7 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Ball of Fire" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
METRO—"H. M Pulham, Esq.," 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NEW WEST-END—"Khan-Daan" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Basant" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p. m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Dangerous Moonlight" 3-30 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Vanmala" 4, 7 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Song of the Island" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
AURORA—"That Night in Rio" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Apna Ghar" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30
PALACE—"Thief of Bagdad" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
APOLLO—"Pukar" 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m
HIND-MATA—"Naya Sansar" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PARADISE—"Keep 'em Flying" 4-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Society" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Swami" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"State Guests" 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12 noon.
LAMINGTON—"Kunwara Bap" 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Ulti Ganga" 4-30, 7 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Roti" 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Mamaji" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawab" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Zaver" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p. m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE: Under the auspices of this Institute there will be "Dassera" celebration to-day (Sunday), at 11 a.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. K. V. D. Vidyaraman, who will address on "Significance of Dassera and such other functions."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Man, The Mirror of the Universe" will be the subject of a public lecture, followed by questions and answers, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM, DADAR: Swami Gouriswarananda will conduct a class on the last message of Sri Krishna (from Bhagwatam) at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday), at Ashram premises. 64, Portuguese Church St. Dadar.

HINDI PRACHAR IN MALAD: The opening ceremony of the Bombay Suburban Seva-Premi Mandal, Malad, will take place to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. in the Marathi School (Zakaria Street, Ghodbunder Road) Malad. Mr. N. B. Desai, will preside. Free Hindi classes will be started by this Mandal.

ARYA VAIBHAV VYAYAM SHALA: Vijaya Dashami celebration will be held at 75 Gogha St., to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. Pandit Vijeyshankar Moolshankarji, will speak on the occasion.

MUSIC CONCERT: A programme of songs in "Hindol's Putra Ragas" by Prof. Yeshwantrao will be given on behalf of Sayajirao in Sangit Kala Bhavan, Wahedinna Mansion, Poibavdi, Parel, to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ, MATUNGA: Pt. Ribhudeo Sastri and Nagardasji will deliver a lecture on "Vijai Dashami" in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

ARYA SAMAJ, BOMBAY: A meeting to celebrate 'Dassera' festival will be held at Arya Samaj, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. when 'Yagna', 'Bhajan' will be performed and Pandits will deliver lectures on 'Vijaya Dashmi'.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: A lecture on "Nature cure for improving the eye-sight" will be delivered by Yogiraj Umeshchandraj to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m at 448 Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Sri. B. M. Patnekar, will speak on "Life and Teachings of Swami Ramthirth" to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

OPENING CEREMONY: The opening ceremony of the Ananta Bhikoba Goregaoker English School at Goregaon by Sir Sitaram Patkar, will take place to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY MARATHA ASSOCIATION: The Bombay Maratha Association, there will be a 'Dasara Sammelan' (gathering) of the Marathas to-day (Sunday) at the Maratha Samaj Graha at 5 p.m., when R. S. Asavale, will preside.

TWASHTA YUVAK SANGH: The Third Anniversary of this Sangh will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at Pydhowney, in the Mahakali Temple Hall at 4-0 p.m. (N. S. T.). Mr. V. S. Dandekar will preside on the occasion. The programme consists of musical performance and dance by Kumari Padmini Sadashiv Shete, B.M., Radio Artist and elocution competitions.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL CHARITY MATCH: A grand exhibition football match will be played this evening at the St. Xavier's Ground, Parel, when Indians will meet the Rest of Bombay. The entire proceeds will be given to charity. The kick-off is at 6-15 p.m.
Mrs. M.R.A. Baig, will whistle the kick-off. In addition there will be another match between the Royal Air Force (Juhu) and "Chicos" (Royal Navy) at 5-15 p.m. Police band will be in attendance.

"GLORIOUS FUTURE AWAITS YOU"

Savarkar's "Vijaya Dashami Day" Message To Hindus

BOMBAY, October 16.

My message to the Hindus on this Vijaya Dashami day is "A glorious future awaits you. Only betray not yourselves."

Thus observes Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in the course a message to Hindus on the Vijaya Dashami Day.

He says: "Mr Jinnah on the 'Id' day last week told the Mohamedans that they came to India as conquerors and succeeded in building up a mighty Moslem Empire. Mr. Jinnah recited in this only the first line of the couplet. The second line to complete the couplet remains untold. I recite it on the day of Vijaya Dashami so that the full story may be told exactly. The Moslems came as conquerors but stayed very long to be conquered by the Hindus and beaten to a chip in a thousand and one battlefield till at last the mighty Moslem Empire which rose like a rocket fell like a stick and the Hindu horse of victory rode off unchallenged from Attock to Rameshwar, from Dwarka to Jagannath."

Continuing he says: "The fate which overtook Moslems even when they had succeeded in translating the whole of Hindusthan into an actual living and mighty Pakistan ought to warn them not to persist in dreaming of Pakistan which is today but an airy nothing."

Concluding he says to Hindus: "Militarise Hindudom and Hinduise all politics. And you are sure to add a new triumph before long to the sum total of our racial victories to which this day of Vijaya Dashami is consecrated by our Hindu Nation."—United Press.

PUNJAB AND FRONTIER ASSOCIATION: A meeting of the members of the Punjab and Frontier Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Association Hall, to celebrate the "Dassera" festival. Punjabis are requested to join with their children.

DASARA SAMMELAN: A gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the Y. M. H. A. Premises, Vithalbhai Patel Road, (Girgaum) under the presidency of Dr. K. S. Mhaskar.

ARYA VIJAYA BAND: The anniversary of the Band and "Dassera" will be celebrated at Arya Samaj Hall, Opp. B.B.C.I. Rly. Workshop, Lower Parel, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. when Prof. V. G. Rao, will preside and Dr. V. M. Kaikini, Mr. S. G. Songaokar, M.L.A. and Principal, N. M. Kale will speak.

DADAR BRAHMO SAMAJ: Mr. P. C. Dave will conduct Divine Service to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at Dadar Brahmo Samaj, Lady Jamshedji Road.

Grain Quota For City Merchants

BOMBAY, Oct. 17.

The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association has now been offered 2 bags of rice, 4 bags of 'jowar' and 2 bags of wheat by the Food Controller, Bombay, as a fortnightly quota to each of the 1,300 licensed members of the Association. The Committee of the Association has accepted this quota for the fortnight commencing from October 10.

"Mohabbat"

The Id number of "Mohabbat", an illustrated monthly of Bombay, contains a number of instructive articles in Gujarati including the following: "Imagination" by Dr. S. V. Bhatt, "A Soldier's Leave" by Sjt. Ramu Thakkar, "Id of Yakub". by 'Taher', "Muslims and Prayer" by Ratan Panthaki, "Active life sketch" by 'Rafik'. A few pages are devoted for articles in English also, e.g., "The Farmer" by D. M. Gorwala, "Modern civilisation" by Mr. Z. F. Zakil, "Freedom" by G. B. Shaw. It is edited by Mr. T. F. Kapadia and published from 139 Nagdevi Street, Bombay 3. and priced at annas six.

INDIAN MOTION PICTURES' CONSTRUCTIVE SOCIETY: The preliminary meeting with a view to formation of the Indian Motion Pictures' Constructive Society will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the chambers of the India Film Circuit, Nilam Mansion, Tribhuwan Road, when a representative gathering of the Film Trade stalwarts is expected. Among the objects of the Society are: safeguarding the interest of both producers and film-goers; focusing attention of producers towards the dire necessities which hinder the national progress of the country

Murder Charge Fails

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Divatia and a Special Jury.)

Emperor
Versus
Laxman Kundiba ..... Accused

The accused was alleged to have assaulted his wife on 9th February last, with a bamboo-stick which had caused her death.

The Jury found that he was neither guilty of murder nor of culpable homicide not amounting to murder nor of grievous hurt but they found the accused guilty of simple hurt. His Lordship, thereupon sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. S. A. Desai and the Advocate-General Mr. N. P. Engineer instructed by the Public Prosecutor Mr. N. K. Petigara appeared for the Crown.

Mr. M. J. Sethna defended the accused.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Oct. 17.

The following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at 8 hours on October 13:—

Allahabad 93 69 0; Bombay 90 78 0; Calcutta 93 75 0; Cawnpore 93 68 0; Cuttack 93 77 0; Darjeeling 67 51 0; Delhi 94 64 0; Dehra Dun 85 57 0; Jacobabad 97 67 0; Karachi 95 76 0; Lahore 93 69 0; Lucknow 96 66 0; Madras 80 76 0.1; Nagpur 92 69 0; Patna 91 73 0; Peshawar 88 60 0; Shillong 74 54 0; Simla 66 53 T.

Policeman's Evidence Not Sufficient To Frame Charge

BOMBAY, Friday.

Shridhar Vithal, who was arrested on October 2, by the Police at the corner of Khetwadi Back Road, was produced to-day, before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court.

Constable No. 3293 who was on duty and effected the arrest stated that he saw him writing Congress slogans. These words were written in Gujarati on the Road.

He was also seen grinding charcoal on the road, to be applied to the face probably.

The suspect stated "I am a Mahratta. It is not true that I wrote prejudicial matters on the road. Those who actually wrote, were Gujarati-knowing boys who ran away. And they have arrested me, since I happpened to pass by that way at the time."

The Magistrate, in the course of his judgment stated that the evidence of Constable No. 3293 was that he saw the accused writing prejudicial matter on the road with a piece of chalk, and therefore the police put him under arrest. He saw certain objectionable words written in Gujarati. The accused denied the charge brought against him by the police and said that he was a Mahratta and does not know Gujarati at all. And the Gujaratis writing on the road escaped, while the suspect, a mill-hand returning from the mill came in handy to the police who caught and arrested him.

Now the police is a Mahomedan He admits that he does not know Gujarati. But he says, he is able to read it. He is not able to reproduce the word that appeared to have been written by the accused on the road. It is my opinion that very unlikely the accused who is a Mahratta and who is a mill-hand have taken the trouble of learning Gujarati. I hold that the material before the Court are not sufficient to frame a charge against him. I therefore discharge him.

Students Convicted At Vile Parle

Mr. Vaigankar and Mr. Trivedi, students, who were arrested at Vile Parle for taking part in a procession were convicted. Mr. Vaigankar was fined Rs. 25 and Mr. Trivedi was given three months' R.I.

PROCESSIONIST JAILED: Syt. Laxminarayan Mundra (Maheshwari) who was arrested and got injured in the lathi charge by the Police near the East India Cotton Association for leading a procession on October 7 last was sentenced to 4 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo 2 months' imprisonment by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, the Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Court.

GROW MORE FOOD

Free Gift Of Books

In conection with the "Grow More Food" campaign inaugurated by the Government of India, and enthusiastically pushed up by different Provincial and State Governments, several hundred copies of a useful publication entitled "Essentials of Rural Development" (priced Rs. 3) are to be given away 'gratis' to those who are interested in the subject to facilitate their doing things systematically and thereby derive maximum benefits. We are informed that arrangements are being made to get the publication widely distributed in all parts of the country through the Directors of Agriculture, and Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the different Provinces. Copies can also be had from L. Gopinath, P.O. Box No. 45, Cawnpore, by sending 3 annas in stamps to cover postal charges.

A. A. Firing Practice

Anti-aircraft firing practice will take place in Bombay between 10-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. on October 19 and 24 and between 2-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. on October 20, 21, 22 and 23.

BOMBAY APPLAUDS
the Film that has Saved Families
MOHAN PICTURES'
Zevar
Featuring
Indurani, Jayant, E. Billimoria, Veena Kumari
Daily: 4-30, 7-15, 10 p.m.
Sat. Sun. 2 p.m.
CENTRAL

Simultaneous 6 Premieres
Release at
4 PROMINENT CITIES
and
6 PROMINENT THEATRES
The First Picture that Will Set Even
DOUBLE GRADUATES
THINKING—Thinking of Doing Away with their M.A. Degrees! Oh! Oh!!
"EASTERN," Picture 'NEW INDIA' Release
BADAL
(The 'Tempest')
With Zuhur Raja, Radha Rani, Urmila.
Shortly coming at 3 Theatres in Bombay and simultaneously at Surat, Nasik, Poona.

'CUT SILHOUETTE COMPETITION'

We have received requests from several persons who regularly take part in our Competitions to repeat the "Cut Faces Competition." As it has proved to be so popular with our readers we are giving them this time "Cut Silhouette Competition" and have not the least doubt that it will be equally liked by all, young and old, of both the sexes.

This is a modification of our regular Silhouette Competition inasmuch as every Silhouette has a part cut away from it and that part is shown on the opposite side. It may not be shown in exactly the same position but it will fit into the cut portion perfectly to make a complete Silhouette.

For example, "H" shows a Silhouette map of India from which the lower part is cut out and shown in Illustration No. 8. When this portion is fitted to Silhouette "H" as shown shaded, it forms a complete map of India. In the same manner, a part of the buffoon's cap is cut from Silhouette "P" and shown in No. 15. One may therefore enter No. 15 against "P" in the coupon, just as No. 8 is entered against "H".

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with Annas 8 per coupon before Wednesday the 28th October, 1942 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date given below. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

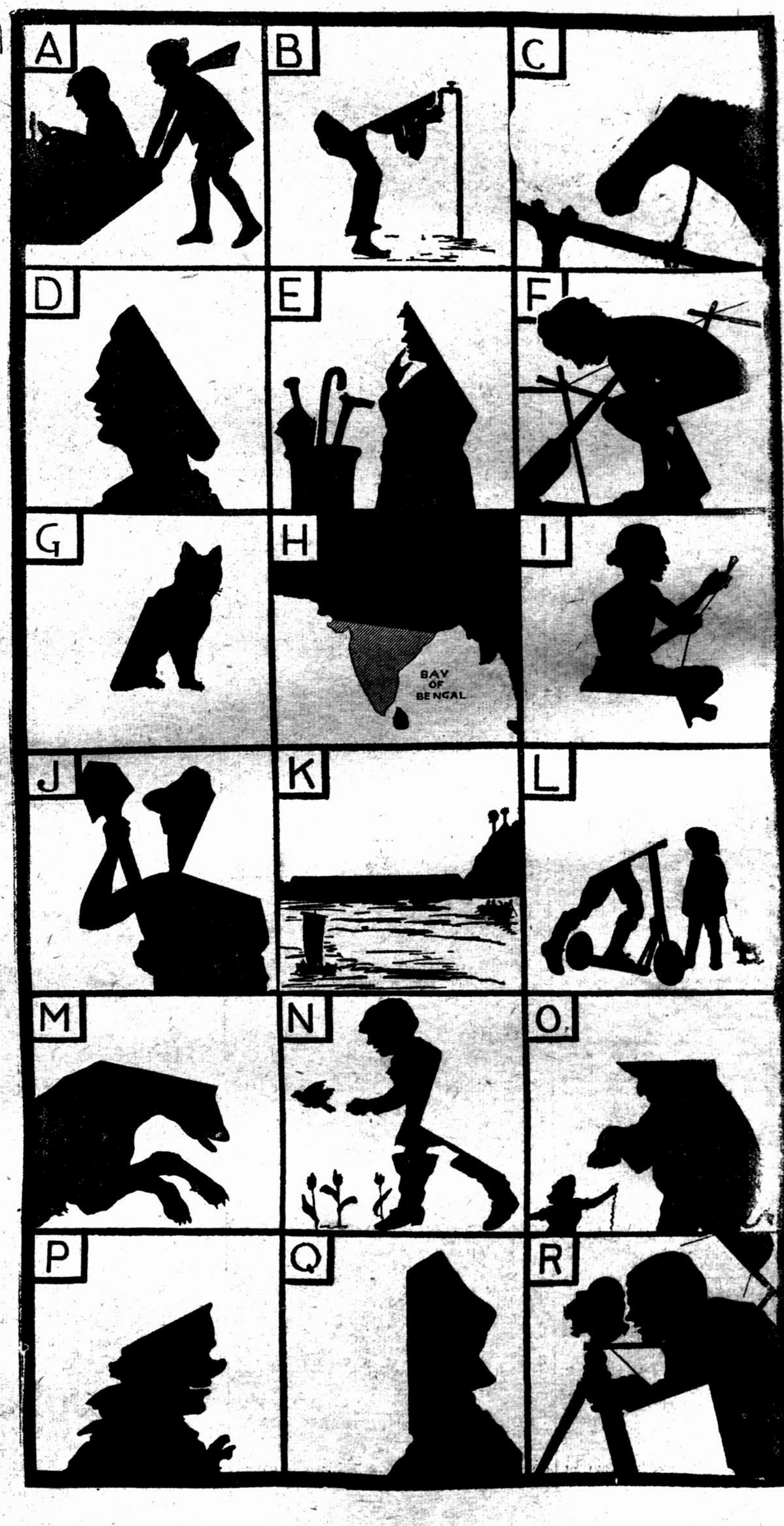
8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.



Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary Post should be addressed as under:—

Post Box No. 706 G. P.O. Bombay.

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 28th OCT. 1942

'Cut Silhouette Competition' 18/10/'42

A 8 B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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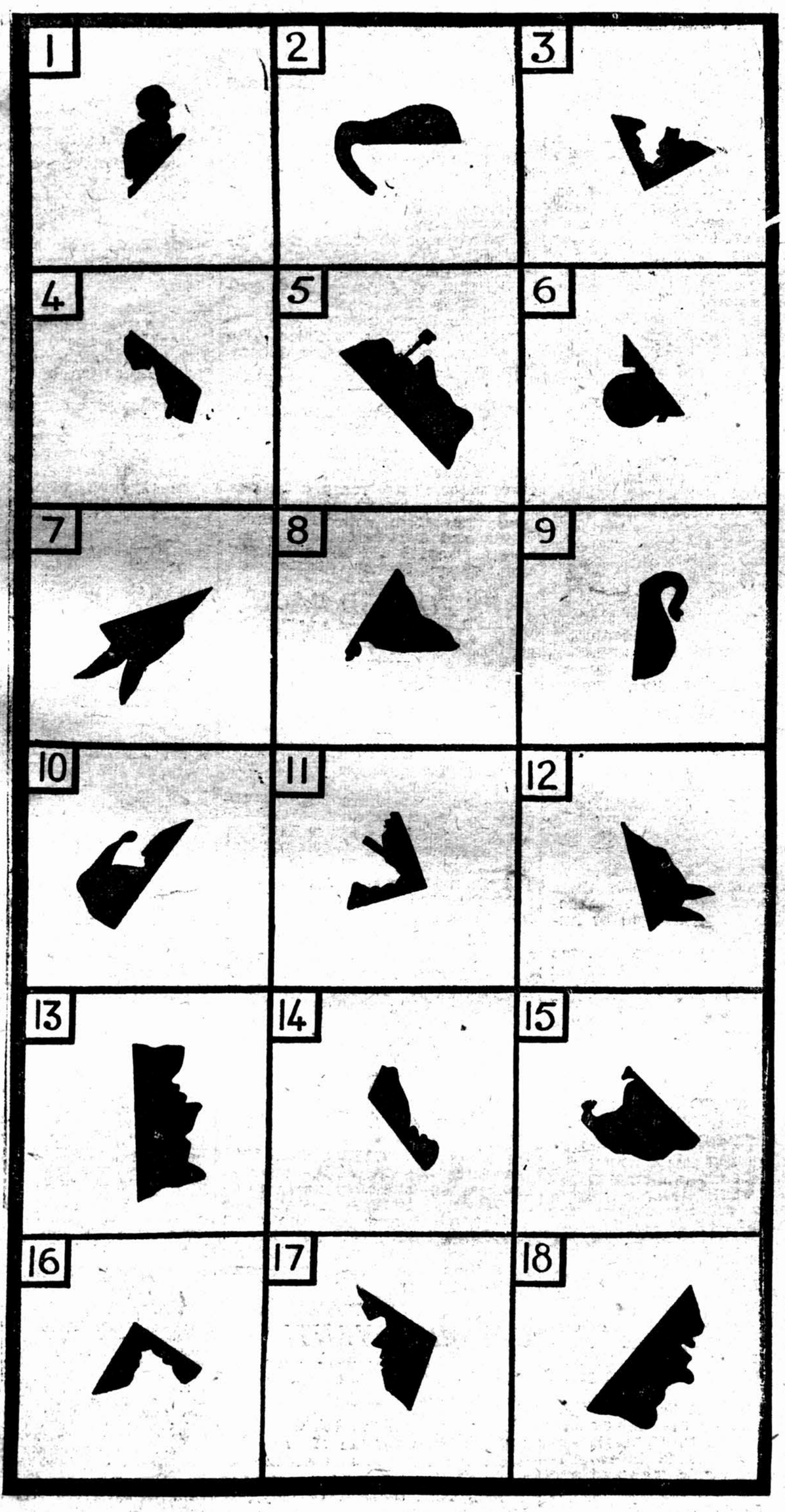
RUPEES 2,000 IN PRIZES



'Cut Silhouette Competition'
18/10/'42

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'Cut Silhouette Competition'
18/10/'42

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'Cut Silhouette Competition'
18/10/'42

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" WEEKLY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs 9-0	Rs. 10-0
Half-yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 5-8

SINGLE COPY : ANNAS 3

FOREIGN

Yearly	Rs. 18
Half-yearly	Rs. 10

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

"The Bombay Chronicle" Weekly must be subscribed for not less than six months.

CITY CIVIL DEFENCE

Preparations To Meet Emergency

"Brisk preparations are going on to bring civil defence arrangements in the city to perfection Experience gained in the different 'blitzed' cities of the West, and Burma, has been of immense help in improving various methods of civil defence, with a view to minimise the hardships to the citizens of Bombay when it is subjected to an attack", said an official of the Joint Civil Defence Committee in an interview to the Press

It was pointed out that in their own interest, citizens of Bombay should know the various steps that have been taken for their protection, so that they know what they should do to protect themselves when an attack comes.

Dr. G. R. Pradhan, the Chief Fire Guard has already worked out the details of the fire watching scheme. Appointments of the Fire Guards for the wards and the 150 circles have been almost completed. Most of the 8,000 fire watching posts in the city have been selected. Necessary equipment for these posts will be ready within a few days. More than a lakh of volunteers are required to make this scheme a success.

Dr. R. E. Dadachanji, Commanding Officer of the Casualty Services, is tackling the problem of providing the necessary personnel and equipment which would be needded for the treating of the injured as a result of an attack. This is a humanitarian task which many would like to undertake, and Dr. Dadachanji would be only too glad to receive all the help that public spirited citizens of Bombay can give.

Volunteers in their thousands are required to provide all the possible facilities to minimise the sufferings and hardships that their fellow citizens would be put to, in an emergency. The Joint Civil Defence Committee is confident to get the required number of volunteers for the various services. It was only last week that the Acting Chairman, Mr. Rashid Baig met representatives of various volunteer corps in the city in this connection and discussed with them the various duties that would be entrusted to the volunteers.

The official revealed that very shortly, the Joint Civil Defence Committee would announce the personnel of the seven ward committees which will look after the civil defence arrangements in the various areas of the city.

Stillwell Back In India

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7.

General Stillwell arrived here from Chungking. On his way he stopped to see Chinese army training at a camp in eastern India.—A. P.

"Khilafat Weekly" Id Number

The "Khilafat Weekly" (Gujarati) has issued an attractive Id number priced at annas four.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE:—Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only:

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.)
Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank. Bombay 4.

MENSO

MENSO

Brings back menstrual flow in a day. no matter why and how long suppressed. Rs. 2 LIBERTY—safest birth control. Rs 2 Dr .C. Bhattacharjee, H.M.D 40 years' experienced 120 Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, Calcutta or 264 Dasaswamedh Road, BENARES.

Wavell's Sudden Appearance On Burma Soil

Assurance To Local Potentate "That Everything Possible Would Be Done For Them"

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16.

The tonic effect of General Wavell's sudden appearance among detachments of troops, India, British and Gurkha, keeping long and lonely vigil far up in the jungle and mountain fastnesses of the northern sector of the Indo-Burma frontier, is described in reports available here of the Commander-in-Chief's fourth visit since he met the Burma army before General Alexander's force had successfully crossed the river Chindwin.

Sometimes travelling by air, escorted by R.A.F. pilots, sometimes on land by car, rail or on foot, General Wavell penetrated far forward. His activities were a practical illustration of his recent statement that the reoccupation of Burma is now foremost in his mind.

A smile, a handshake and swift-pointed questions as to health and needs were followed by queries as to what the country was like still further forward and stimulating instructions to increase reconnaissance still deeper into Burma.

At forward posts, General Wavell studied large-scale maps and cross-examined individual officers, who for many weeks have been pushing in ones or twos far into Burma through trackless forests, reconnoitring the country with its torrents, mountains, and jungles.

These men had many strange stories to tell and much invaluable information as to new, unknown routes through north-west Burma.

Farther back, General Wavell visited forward headquarters of brigades and divisions, and inspected numerous improvisations, which units of all arms have developed to carry back into Burma equipment of a type and on a scale far more appropriate than that which the Burma army had to leave demolished east of the Chindwin.

These units, with valuable if bitter experience to guide them have prepared themselves to tackle effectively any natural or human obstacle.

A few miles from the Burma border, high up on a mountain track, the Commander-in-Chief hung the order of British India around the neck of a veteran Gurkha Subedar Major. As he walked through the little hut, used as a field hospital, the depression of malaria left the patients, who sat up eagerly with bright eyes and broad smiles.

A THRILLING SCENE

On Burma soil itself, which the Japanese recently asserted General Wavell would never see again except as a prisoner of war, the Commander-in-Chief suddenly appeared amongst a thrilled detachment of his Indian army.

The news spread quickly and, within 20 minutes, the local Burman Potentate appeared in full procession, complete with elephants, a gilt-helmeted bodyguard and a "court jester", proudly twisting a bright green moustache!

An animated series of complimentary speeches was followed by the presentation to General Wavell of a dah encased in an elaborate red and gold scabbard and a pathetically earnest request for help against the starvation with which Japanese oppression now threatened them.

Hundreds of these eager simple people crowded around as General Wavell through an interpreter, assured them that everything possible would be done for them as soon as practicable, and then with a smile and a wave bade them "Au Revoir".—A. P.

AMERICAN BOMBERS POUND LASHIO

CHUNGKING, October 16.

Text of the communique is: "On the afternoon of Thursday Task Force bombers and fighters of the United States army in China raided Lashio City and aerodrome in Northern Burma. Numerous hits were scored on a warehouse in the south-west of the City. Fires were visible for forty miles. Seven hits were scored on intersection of runways on the aerodrome. There were no losses of American aircraft."—Reuter.

CHINESE LAUNCH ATTACK ON JAPS AT NANPENGSHAN

CHUNGKING, Oct. 16.

Chinese troops in Eastern Kwangtun attacked the Japanese at Nanpengshan south of Chaosan on October 9, says Friday's Chinese 'communique.'

Hundreds of casualties were inflicted by the Chinese who also captured many rifles.

The Chinese Ambassador to Britain Dr. Wellington Koo, who has arrived in China, covered the distance from London to Calcutta in four days in an American Liberator plane.—Reuter.

OFFICERS ESCAPE JAP. LINES REACH CHUNGKING

CHUNGKING, Oct. 17.

Six French army, navy and air-force officers have reached Chungking after escaping across Japanese lines from Peiping, Indo-China and elsewhere. They are shortly leaving for Syria to join the fighting French.—Reuter.

JAPS FORCED BACK AT OWEN STANLEYS

Allies Bomb River-side Villages Near Buna

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Allied Headquarters in South-West Pacific:

The Japanese have been forced back a short distance on the north slope of the Owen Stanleys.

The Allies strafed communications from Buna to Kokoda, Timor and Buin were raided and near misses scored on a Japanese merchantman at Buin.

Allied headquarters in South-West Pacific: The Japanese have occupied new positions along the north-western coast of New Guinea. The Allies bombed Japanese occupied villages at the mouth of Mambare River, 40 miles north of Buna.—Reuter.

TOBRUK POUNDED AGAIN

CAIRO, Oct. 17.

A force of R. A. F. medium bombers on Thursday again raided Tobruk. Harbour installations were bombed and also the main jetty area and naval fuel installations were attacked. Objectives at Sollum and Bardia were also raided.—Reuter.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.

The Indian League of America celebrated Mahatma Gandhi's seventy-third birthday at a dinner in New York to-night (Friday), at which various speakers eulogised the Mahatma.

Sirdar J. J. Singh, presided, and others speaking included authors, Dr. Anup Singh, Dr. Dirshnali Shridharan, and Editor J. Holmes Smith, engaged for twenty years in missionary work in India.

Mr. Fredrick Sychuman, an American College Professor, said that the Indian problem should be solved by a tribunal of representatives of the United Nations.

Mr. Henry S. J. Polak, English Lawyer and Journalist, opposed the United Nations' intervention, saying that it would be resented in much the same way that the Americans would British or United Nations interference in American problem.—Reuter.

FIGHTING BEGINS AT DAKAR?

Message From Germany Gives No Details

LONDON, Oct. 17.

A Vichy 'communique' quoted by the German News Agency to-night says: "Fighting activities have started over Dakar."

The German News Agency in its English broadcast gave no further details or explanation of this cryptic announcement.

There is no official comment in London to-night on the Vichy report put out by the German News Agency that "fighting activities have started over Dakar."

The Paris radio closed down as usual to-night without any reference to Dakar.

The German News Agency later made it clear that their report on "fighting activities over Dakar" was based solely on the Vichy announcement of the death in action of Captain Dailliere.

It followed up its first "flash" by putting out a message under Vichy dateline saying, "There has been fighting over French West Africa.

The French Admiralty to-night announced that a member of the French naval air force Capt. Dailliere belonging to the Dakar air base has been killed in action".—Reuter.

DAKAR MYSTERY

LONDON, Oct. 17.

According to the Vichy radio "absolute calm" prevails at Dakar. The radio said this should dispose of reports that "operations" are going on there. Reports of fighting at Dakar were spread last night by the German News Agency which made the cryptic announcement "Fighting activities over Dakar have started."

Nothing is known in London about the rumours about movements at Dakar emanating from Tokyo and Vichy.—Reuter.

P. V. B.

Appeal Against Suspension

Mr. G. L. Patel and fourteen other Officers of the P.V.B. Corps in a statement write:—

We take this opportunity to recall to the public and also to the members Board of Control of the P.V.B. the safety measures adopted by the B.P.C.C. before August 9. When the political atmosphere was surcharged with fervour and the talk of the struggle was in the air the members of the B.P.C.C. who were the office-bearers of the P.V.B. and most of whom are at present behind the jjail bars resigned from their posts only to safeguard the interests of the P.V.B. in case of emergency.

It was the definite determination of the B.P.C.C. members and the imprisoned office bearers of the P.V.B. that civil defence activities of the P.V.B. must continue at all costs.

This has been testified by the utterences of the Ex G.O.C. and Ex secretaries of the P.V.B. In several meetings of the volunteers they had urged the volunteers to stick to their posts till the last volunteer. The founders of the P.V.B realised the impending danger to the civil security of the population and hence the necessity of actively running the popular organisation like the P.V.B. Visualising the political uphival in the country the able founders of the P.V.B. thought. It necessary that their political views should not hamper the activities of the P.V.B. And precisely for this reason they handed over the heritage of the great organisation to the able leadership of the present Board of Control.

The officers of the P.V.B. and along with many volunteers who work in our circles have stuck to the message of the founders of the P.V.B and are ready to carry out national duty of the civil defence of the population.

The Board of Control must realise the danger of invasion has increased a thousand fold. And nothing will be more tragic if we are asked to quit the arena precisely at the time when we are required to be in the thick of our activities and be prepared to protect the people.

P.V.B. has been the only organisation which can fulfil this task. It alone has done the job of uniting all the different political parties for this task of the civil defence of the people.

In view of this we have to request the secretaries and the members of the Board to take a lead in activities all the offices and the centres of the P.V.B. They have already called the conference of the P. V. B. officers. The Board through this conference should give a lead to activise and strengthen this popular organisation and once for all put a final seal to all its activities and thus shoulder at the 11th hour the great responsibility entrusted to them by the B.P.C.C. and the public. The people are anxiously looking to the P.V.B. and its Board of Control for their protection in these times of crisis.

Eight Years' R.I. For Arson In Nagpur

HEADMASTER, TEACHERS AND STUDENTS ARRESTED AT REWARI

NAGPUR, Oct. 17.

The arson case arising out of the recent disturbances was decided to-day by Mr. V. B. Sarawate, Special Judge. There were eleven accused charged with forming an unlawful assembly, rioting and setting fire to the police chowki.

The Judge released eight of the accused on the ground that no evidence existed against them, but convicted the remaining three in respect of all the three charges and sentenced them to eight years' rigorous imprisonment each.—A.P.

HEADMASTER AND TEACHERS ARRESTED

REWARI, Oct. 16.

The police arrested the headmaster of a local high school along with several other teachers and students of the same school. All of them are being kept in police custody.

Mr. Harihar Lal Bhargava, Pleader, who was recently declared an absconder under the Defence of India Rules, has been arrested.

Besides, six more Congressmen have been put under arrest.

Some unknown persons set the rest house situated near the railway station of Rewari on fire. A bungalow was damaged.

The letter-box in front of the Post Office was burnt and the letters, is is learned, were reduced to ashes.—United Press.

MAHARASHTRA CONVICTIONS

DHULIA, Oct. 17.

Mr. Kantilal Gujarati, a local Congress worker, was taken into custody. It is stated that he was asked to leave the city, but he refused to do so.—United Press.

GANDHI JAYANTI CONVICTIONS

POONA, Oct. 17.

One person was sentenced to six months' R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, and two others to three months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 50 each for organising an illegal procession at the village Poud, on the Gandhi Jayanti Day.

A police constable was awarded two months and a fine of Rs. 50 for remaining away from his duty for a week without permission.—United Press.

CONVICTIONS IN AHMEDNAGAR

AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 17.

Nine men and three women were convicted for taking out processions and sentenced to six months' R.I. each. One man among them was fined Rs. 100 in addition. One person was sentenced to two years' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 100, in default six months' imprisonment for holding a meeting at the village Kotul.

An application for bail made on behalf of 25 persons who are being prosecuted for attacking a police Sub-Inspector at Rahata was disallowed by the Assistant Sessions Judge.—United Press.

SIX MONTHS FOR SHOUTING SLOGANS

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

A boy has been sentenced to six months' R.I. for shouting slogans and picketing in front of a local school.—A.P.

ARRESTS AT DACCA

DACCA, Oct. 17.

Two Congress workers have been arrested by the Dacca police, one under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules and the other under Section 151 Cr.P.C.

Fourteen persons were arrested by the police in the Ekrampur area under the Sutrapur police station. It is reported that a police officer and a constable received injuries as a result of throwing brickbats at them.

One person of Nowabganj was arrested during police search in the branch of the All-India Spinners' Association.

RAJNAGAR (Sylhet). — Three youngmen including a college student have been arrested for writing slogans on the walls of the local post office.

Several houses including the municipal office at Maulvi Bazar Town were searched by the police but nothing incriminating was found.

CHITTAGONG.—The local police raided Khadi Kutir, a local shop dealing in Khadi at Jatindramohan Avenue. Nothing objectionable is reported to have been seized in the course of the search.—United Press.

Income-Tax Peon Harassed

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 17.

There was one incident of wire cutting to-day, and an Income-Tax peon was harassed and robbed of the summons which he was going to serve in the course of his duty. Otherwise the city was quiet.—A. P.

Whipping For Chittoor Congressmen

CHITTOOR, Oct. 17.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Chittoor yesterday sentenced under the Special Courts Ordinance seven Congressmen of Nagari including a member of the Chittoor District Board to varying terms of imprisonment from one week to one and a half years rigorous imprisonment and fines ranging from Rs. 25 to 50 and also to whipping ranging from ten to fifteen stripes on each of all the accused.

The prosecution alleged that on 16th August the accused held a meeting and immediately thereafter marched with a crowd of five hundred people, raided the Police Station of the Nagari attacking Civic Guards and constables and then attacked the Post Office cutting telegraph wires and breaking the postal notice board.—A. P.

SCHOOL TEACHERS ARRESTED

POONA, Oct. 17.

A Police Chavadi at Kalkundr in the Belgaum District was set on fire while several sandalwood trees from the Government plantation situated at the same place are reported to have been illicitly felled.

A school building at Basapur was set fire to as a result of which a portion of the building including the furniture and records belonging to the school was destroyed.

A postal runner proceeding from Sulebhavp to the railway station to deliver the day mail is reported to have been waylaid by some unknown persons and relieved of the mail bag.

Mr. Karape, the Headmaster of the local school at Chandgad, along with another teacher named Sadekar, was taken into custody under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

35 ARRESTS IN KOLHAPUR

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 17.

The students of Kolhapur celebrated Bindunarayan Day yesterday with processions and a public meeting at Ranakala tank. While the meeting ended with singing of Vandematram, a police lorry arrived and some arrests were effected. Total number of persons arrested since yesterday is 35.—A. P.

Processionists Arrested In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16.

Two processions were taken out this afternoon through the streets of the city. When the procession reached Chandni Chowk, the two leaders who were taking the processions were arrested. The rest of the people were dispersed.

According to a report lodged with the police by the Sub-Postmaster of New Delhi, Post Office, some unknown persons are said to have attempted to burn the contents of a letter box. Some explosive substance and a small bottle of petrol were recovered from the letter box.

One man was arrested in Delhi for alleged procession of objectionable literature.—A. P.

KAGAL PLEADER ARRESTED

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 16.

Mr. M. G. Kulkarni, a pleader from Kagal Jahagir, is arrested under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

DETENUS CAN NOW BE INTERVIEWED

SHILLONG, October 16.

It is authoritatively learnt that restrictions on interviews with security prisoners detained in Assam Jail have now been relaxed by Government. Relations would now be allowed to interview security prisoners on private affairs.

The existing rules already permitted this facility in case of security prisoners, but they have been suspended since the present disturbances started.—United Press.

AKALIS DEMAND DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

MONTGOMERY, October 16.

The Akali Conference which concluded its session here under the presidentship of Master Tara Singh passed a resolution supporting the unanimous demand of the entire country that India be declared free immediately and a provisional representative Cabinet set up at once.

REPRESSION NO REMEDY

The Conference was of the opinion that repression was not the remedy of the present discontent and urged the Government to take the initiative and find out ways and means of resolving the present deadlock.

The Conference opposed the Pakistan scheme of the Muslim League and declared that the Sikhs in favour of such readjustment of Provinces as might result in the formation of such a Province in which no single community—Muslim, Hindu or Sikh—should predominate.—United Press.

FATHER HAS TO PAY FOR SON'S SINS!

SURAT, Oct. 17.

A boy was arrested under the Defence of India Rules for taking out a procession in the city. The father of the boy was fined Rupees 75 by the City Magistrate under Sections 27 (G) and 25 (3) of the Children's Act.—A. P.

KARACHI, Oct. 14.

It has now become known that at the Idgah mass congregation on Monday, when Idd prayers were being offered, about thirty persons believed to be Congress workers moved among those assembled distributing attar and also leaflets requesting all to pray on that auspicious occasion for the independence of India.—A. P.

CEYLON AND INDIA

Injustices Being Heaped On Indians Even Now

Mr. A. Aziz, President, Ceylon Indian Congress, has issued the following statement:—

I have carefully gone through the statements issued by Sir Baron Jayatilaka, the chief Minister of Ceylon while he was recently here. While Sir Baron was serving the Indian public with advices of goodwill, understanding and co-operation and was denying in unequivocal terms that there is any anti-Indian legislation in Ceylon, the Ministers and the State Council in Ceylon were hurrying through a further bill with a definition of "Ceylonese" distinctly discriminating against the Indians settled in Ceylon.

I am certain that Sir Baron was not unaware of this. Sir Baron was perhaps not unaware also of the treatment that was recently meted out to twelve Indian boatmen in Ceylon who were taken up in the essential harbour service, somewhere on the 23rd of April last and dismissed almost a month later on the ground that the men were "non-Ceylonese". If Sir Baron was unaware, is he now prepared to rectify that injustice which the Board of Ministers or the Minister concerned (viz. The Minister of Communication and Works) has inflicted upon those twelve men simply because they did not come within the one-sided definition of "Ceylonese" in the present Administrative regulations?

If Sir Baron was aware of these what did he exactly mean when he informed the Indian public that there was no law prohibiting the appointment of Indians in the Government services? These twelve boatmen were Ceylonese for all intents and purposes; some of them have been in Ceylon for over twenty years; on being asked they had given an undertaking of sticking to their post even in case of an Air raid.

Sir Baron has quite surprisingly tried to give a picture as if all the talk on the Indo-Ceylon question is merely a theatrical performance meant to entertain the Indian and Ceylon public when the Ceylon and the Indian delegations visit New Delhi and Colombo respectively. Sending away of Indian labourers from Ceylon in 1939 and introducing discriminatory definitions of "Ceylonese" in the land development, fisheries, and bus licence ordinances and in many administrative regulations perhaps do not appear anti-Indian to Sir Baron. Why they do not so appear to him he alone can answer.

While Sir Baron was misleading in his statement pleading ignorance of the existence of anti-Indian legislation, he was right that there is no anti-Indian feeling in Ceylon. He would have been more correct if he had qualified his statement by putting an exception of the Board of Ministers and probably the legislators about the anti-Indian feeling. The common people in Ceylon live quite happily with the Indians and bear no ill-will toward them. It is the Ministerial clique and their henchmen having nothing concrete to offer the country are making efforts to mislead the people by creating anti-Indian bogey. It is here that I fear that if India makes the mistake of misunderstanding the situation in Ceylon and consequently shapes its policy on the question of food supply in Ceylon according to the unjust attitude of the Minister toward the Indians in Ceylon, India will be unjustifiably punishing the people of Ceylon for the sins committed by the Ministers. Therefore on behalf of the Ceylon Indian Congress I make a fervent appeal to India to go even very much out of its way to seeing that needs of Ceylon in food are fulfilled irrespective of the Indo-Ceylon dispute.

AGA KHAN

An Old Canard

"Ismaili" writes:—

"We are pained that a local contemporary should have thought fit to publish an article reflecting on the loyalty of His Highness The Aga Khan, and suggesting that Maulana Hazar Imam has pro-Axis leanings. The story is an old one, and was maliciously spread some time ago in Britain by various interested parties. His Highness lost no time in emphatically repudiating these base allegations, and since then the malicious critics have been silenced. It is unfortunate that this old canard should now be resurrected and given a new lease of life in India. We feel sure that our contemporary, realising the true facts, will repudiate the article unequivocally and without delay."

Curtain Down On Poona Races

Last Day Of Season Favours Punters

POONA, Oct. 17.

The curtain was rung down on the Poona races to-day when the last day of the season was held with a card of nine events down for decision. With several well-fancied animals obliging, punters were able to recoup some of their losses. A moderate crowd was present. The weather was bright and sunny and the going good.

Orange, the racing colour of Her Highness the Maharani Regent of Kolhapur, was very conspicuous to-day. G. L. Shinde, the trainer for the Kolhapur stable, had the satisfaction of seeing three of his charges, Jarir, Orange Flower and Bevin Boy, romp home easy winners. He was deprived of a quadruple when Victor succumbed to Pay Master by a neck in the Home Bred Plate division one.

Chavan, the Indian lightweight, and Carr were the most successful jockeys, each steering home a double.

Five lucky punters succeeded in solving the daily treble and each was rewarded with the sum of Rs. 7652|8|

Following are the result of to-day's Poona Autumn Meeting, Third Day, October 17:—

THE FINAL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr Abid H Doctor's DALLI AL IRAQ 9-4 H Mahomed 1
Messrs. Agab Abdulla and Alwan Jawad's BRAGANZA 9-5 Farug Shah 2
Mr. AL. VR. VP. Pethaperumal Chettiar's GOLDEN HILL 9-0 A G Khan 3
Messrs H D Appoo and R T Wandeker's SHAIKH GHADHBAN 9-2 Chavan 4
All ran.
Won by 1/2 length, 1 length, short head.
Time: 2 minutes 28 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 102. Places Rs. 37. Rs. 40 and Rs. 98
Trainer: Aga Cumberally.

THE FINAL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr F A Irani's RIMAN 8-4 B McQuade 1
Mr Alimahomed Chotani's DUWISH AL FURAT 8-4 J Raffaele 2
Mr Agab Abdulla's MAMLUK 9-4 A Thompson 3
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's RIN-TIN-TIN 8-12 Britt 4
Not run: Officer.
Won by 1 3/4 lengths, 4 lengths, 3/4 length
Time: 2 minutes 20 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 20. Rs. 87 and Rs. 26.
Trainer: K H Irani.

THE HOME BRED PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
H H Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's BEVIN BOY 9-0 Carr 1
Mr Osman Chotani's PRINCESS MUMTAZ 8-13 Raffaele 2
Mr Abid H Doctor's FIRDOUSE 9-0 S Meekings 3
Mr A Fatah's MEHJABIN 8-0 Morley ... 4
Not run: Come Back and My Choice.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 31 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 17. Rs. 25 and Rs. 32.
Trainer: G L Shinde.

THE CLUB PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
H H Maharani Regent of Kolahpur's ORANGER FLOWER 8-2 car 7-11 S Chavan 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's LEJONG 8-0 Adley 2
H H Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's DABBS 8-11 W Carr 3
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's MEGH DOOT 8-6 Roberts 4
Not run: Golden Mantle, Quite True and Pompeian.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, 6 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 14 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 18.. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 22 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: G L Shinde.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr T S Mahomed Mean's FAHAD PASHA 8-9 Babakhan 1
Mr Saleh Moosa's NIGHT HAWK 8-4 Uttam Singh 2
Mr A L J Talib's KING HILAL 8-4 Kheem Singh 3
Dr A E de Fonseka's JAWAHIR PASHA 8-7 car 8-0 P Khade 4
Not run: Jahan Ara.
Won by short head, neck and head.
Time: 1 minute 54 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 263. Places Rs. 66. Rs. 70 and Rs. 43.
Trainer: H H Sait.

THE HOME BRED PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr Osman Chotani's PAY MASTER 9-0 Raffaele 1
H H Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's VICTOR 9-0 W Carr 2
Mr R P Ebrahim's MANMOHAN 8-5 Morley 3
Mr C A Murad's FIROUZE 8-5 Adley 4
All ran.
Won by neck, 4 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 29 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 20. Places Rs. 13. Rs. 20 and Rs. 18.
Trainer: H Chotani.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Capt. A J Hoyt's MASQUE 8-3 W Carr 1
Mr D G Hill's TREGENNA 7-11 Marrable 2
Mr F H Mehta's A LA GRANDE 8-12 Sharp 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SPUN GLASS 8-11 Britt 4
Not run: Tiger Kid, Madow and Prince Winooka.
Won by short head, head and short head.
Time: 1 minute 15 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 142. Places Rs. 33. Rs. 37 and Rs. 34.
Trainer: J Thompson.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile
H H Maharani Regent of Kolhapur's JARIR 8-6 car 8-1 S Chavan 1
Mr Ismail Ibrahim's SPITFIRE 8-4 J O'Neale 2
Mr J D Banatwalla's TAMIM AL KHAIR 8-4 Raffaele 3
Haji Rashid Fadhoor' BLENHEIM 7-11 P Shanker 4
Not run: Bahar Neel.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 53 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 34. Places Rs. 17. Rs. 26 and Rs. 39.
Trainer: G L Shinde.

THE GODFREY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Capt. M Wemyss' PAILA NUMBER 9-0 J Hardinge 1
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's TRUSTY 8-7 R Jones 2
Mr Osman Chotani's LAKHPAT 8-5 Raffaele 3
Mrs A L J Talib's SHAHENSHAH 8-7 P Shanker 4
Not run: Moss and Rose of Dewas.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length, 1/2 length
Time: 1 minute 45 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 80. Places Rs. 26. Rs. 48 and Rs. 29.
Trainer: P. Anthony.
Daily double 159 tickets: Rs. 36 each.
Daily treble 5 tickets: Rs. 7,652/8 each.

Nandrekar in 'Mamaji' at Super.

Kananbala in 'Jawab' at Imperial.

"All This And Heaven Too" At Kohinoor

Charles Boyer and Bette Davis in the greatest dramatic hit "All This And Heaven Too" will be screened at Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar on Sunday morning at 10-30.

Muhurat Of "Bhakta Raidass"

The Muhurat Ceremony of Minerva's "Bhakta Raidass" was performed at the Minerva Studios last week. The direction is in the hands of K. Dhaiber and the cast includes Lalita Pawar, P. Banerji, Sheela, Menaka, K. N. Singh and Eruch Tarapore.

Quick Work With "Kismet" At Malad

The two Mukerjis, Producer Shashadhar and Scenarist Director Gyan, are about the most methodical of jubilee-makers are making the next Bombay Talkies film "Kismet."

The "Kismet" production schedule points to its very early completion.

SUNDAY SHOW AT METRO

On Sunday, October 18th at 10 a.m. Judy Garland in "The Wizard Of Oz" a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture.

SUNDAY SHOW AT REGAL

Tyrone Power and Dorothy Lamour in "Johnny Apollo" at Regal on Sunday at 10-30 a.m.

"Vasantsena" To Be Released Shortly

Sudraka's world famous drama "Toy Cart" becomes immortal in all the magnitude of its glory and immensity of conception in Atre Pictures Super Picture "Vasant sena"——which is about to be released in a leading Cinema of Bombay.

Mr. Atre who has faithfully followed and adapted this internationally known drama—giving his best mental energy to recreate the incidents and characters of the play in transferring them to celluloid.

Vanmala, G. Jagirdar and Shahu Modak revive the immortal characters of "Vasantsena', Shankar and Charudatta on the Silver Screen.

Programme At Paradise

Bud Abbott and Lou Costello, in Universal's riotous comedy "Keep 'em Flying" will be shown at Paradise (Mahim) from Friday 16th to Monday 19th.

From Tuesday 20th to Thursday 22nd Universal's comedy chiller "The Black Cat" featuring Basil Rathbone, Hugh Herbert and Anne Gwynne, will be the attraction.

Sunday 18th Morning 10-30 a.m. James Cagney and Anne Sheridan in "City for Conquest" will be shown.

SUNDAY SHOW AT CAPITOL

Fred Astair and Ginger Rogers in 'Castles' at Capitol on Sunday at 10-30 a.m.

MUSLIM LEAGUE COUNCIL

To Meet In Delhi On Nov. 8

NEW DELHI, Oct. 16.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League will be held here on November 8. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside. The meeting will be called upon to ratify the Bombay resolution of the Working Committee of the League on present political situation. There will be a number of non-official resolutions, which will come up for discussion.—A.P.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY OCT. 18.

Delhi I—Programme.

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Ishrat Begam. 5-15 Bashir Khan. 5-30 Vilayat Khan. 5-45 Idanbai. 6 Asad Ali Khan. 6-45 Ramanand Sharma. 7 Jawab Men. 7-15 Bashir Khan. 7-30 Programme parade. 7-40 Marwa on Sarod. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Ishrat Begam. 8-45 Ramanand Sharma. 8-55 Jawabi Hamla. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Bageshri on Sarod. 9-50 Vilayat Khan. 10 Chamber music.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Shahnai recital. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Ram Mahima. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Tai Telin. 9-30 Bismillah Brothers. 9-45 P. D. Khadilkar. 10-0 Vijaya Dashami. 11-0 Dusehra. 11-15 Shanta Apte. 12-15 p.m. Orchestral melodies. 12-25 Sumati Daru and party. 12-45 News in Hindustani. 12-50 News in Marathi. 12-55 News in Gujarati. 1 Shanta Apte. 1-30 News in English 1-40 Lunch-hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Sumatibai Wadkar. 5-25 Baburao Gokhale. 5-40 Wahidanbai. 5-55 Local news and announcements. 6 D. V. Paluskar. 6-30 News in English 6-40 News in Hindustani. 6-45 News commentary. 6-50 Baburao Gokhale. 7 P. D. Khadilkar. 7-15 Ghazals. 7-30 N. L. Ranade. 7-45 News in Marathi. 7-55 News in Gujarati. 8-5 Dhun Bihag. 8-15 P. D. Khadilkar. 8-30 Our Universities. 8-45 Mahalaxmi Mandirat. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Musical interlude. 10 London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bombay I—II—Programmes

49.3 metres (6,085 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Gujarati geets. 8-15 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 D. V. Paluskar. 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

11 to 2-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

5 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Sumati Wadkar. 8-5 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Sumati Wadkar. 9-15 Baburao Gokhale. 9-30 Nilambari-Kanada. 9-45 D. V Paluskar. 10-10 Dusehra.

S. A. Sarabhai Passes Away

The "Chronicle" regrets to announce the death of Mr. Surhid Ambalal Sarabhai, the eldest son of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, which occurred at his residence at Malabar Hill, Bombay, on Friday. He was 28 years old. Mr. Surhid was a graduate of the Oxford University and was associated with the numerous concerns of his father

The funeral was largely attended by leading business men in Bombay and Ahmedabad, including Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai.

Latest Commercial

COTTON

DECEMBER

	New York, Oct. 17.
Previous closing	18.28
To-day's opening	18.29
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	18.26
Difference	—02

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 17.

Previous closing 4.03 3/4
To-day's opening ..... not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 17.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers; 4.03 1/2 buyers.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Oct. 17.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Bombay October/November (£28 1/2 quoted) closed
Linseed Calcutta October/November (£22 1/4 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata October/November unquoted.
Groundnuts Coromandal October/November East Coast India shipment (£24 7/8 quoted) closed. West Coast Indian shipment (£25 1/2 quoted) closed.

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed

LONDON BULLION

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 16.

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 17.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London, Oct. 17.

London on Bombay (1-5 1/32 sellers 1-5 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers; 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct. 17.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, Oct. 17.

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

General Motors (dol 40 1/2) dol 40 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27) dol 26 3/4
United States Steel Common (dol 49 1/8) dol 49 1/2
United States Steel Preference (dol 113 5/8) unquoted

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Oct 17.

The market was steady. Following are to-day's quotations:—

Indian Overseas Bank 69/8; Cambodia 28/8; Sitaram 126; Mysore Silk Filatures 20; Coimbatore Spinnings 196; Pankajas 250; Buckinghams 288; Lakshmi Old 186; Lakshmi New 116/8; Radhakrishnas 332; Mysore Spun Silk 16/10; Madura Mills 56/8; Malabar Spinnings 395; Balsubramania 107/8; Sri Ranga Vilas 140; Mettur Industries 234; Rajalakshmis 192; Vasanthas 246 Kothari Textiles 19/8; Janardhanas 133; Trichinopoly 24/4; Rajagiris 14/12; Midlands 14/10; Peninsulars 10/2; ne Be 11/8 ex div; Vaikundams 16/14; Cochin Malabars 15; Ouchterloney Valleys 7/7; Nelliampathy Ginls 3/2; Nelliathanams 12/14; Velliamattams 31/8; Nenmeny Ord 14/4 sum div; Manalur 8/4; Chembra Peaks 8/8 ex div; Balanoors 14/4; Udayagiris 14/12 cum div; Travancore Rubbers 17/4; Malankaras 72/12; Thirumbadi 3/9; Cochin State Power 7/12; United Breweries 130; Bruntons 13/3; Mysore Chemical Fertilisers 18/8 ex div; Spencer Ord 7/9; Mettur Chemical Pref 126/8 cum right; Mettur Chemical Ord 20/2 cum right; Mettur Chemical Defd 8/4; Indian Steel Rolling Ord 7/14; Mysore Glass 16/10.

Cotton Consumption

Statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India (In bales of 400 lbs. nett).

British India during August 1942 249,359; during August 1941 266,990; since 1st September 1941 3,305,721; during the corresponding period last year 2,994,735.

Indian States during August 1942 50,031; during August 1941 58,768; since 1st September 1941 690,193; during the corresponding period last year 622,412.

Total—India during August 1942 299,390; during August 1941 325,758; since 1st September 1941 3,995,914; during the corresponding period last year 3,617,147.

IRON & STEEL ORDER

NEW DELHI, Oct. 17.

The Government of India have cancelled by notification in a Gazette Extraordinary to-day, the Iron and Steel (Emergency Distribution) Order issued on September 5th, 1942, which required validation 'de novo' of current licences, as arrangements have now been made to meet the emergency with which the order was intended to deal.—A.P.

SIND PENTANGULAR

KARACHI, Oct. 17.

In the opening match of the Sind Pentangular, the Europeans, batting first, made only 90 runs in their first innings against the Parsis. M. J. Mobed, Parsi skipper, took five wickets costing only 19 runs.

At the close of the day, the Parsis had made 182 for six wickets (Merchant, 56).

PATNA: Mr. Justice Agarwala of the Patna High Court has been nominated to review proceedings under Section 8 of the Special Criminal Courts Ordinance.—United Press.

REFLECTIONS ON ROVERS CUP

BATAS GAINED WHAT W. I. A. A. LOST

BY J. C. MAITRA

Another session of the Great Rovers Cup Football Tournament is come and gone. Of the sessions actually held since the inauguration of the competition in 1891, it was said to be forty-first one. At the beginning of the season it was feared that the tournament would have to be held in abeyance. The situation all round was most disquieting. Besides there were several other impediments in the way. But as the season proceeded, confidence returned among the public and we had the most successful season, financially speaking, in the history of the W.I.F.A. I cannot say the same thing from the football point of view. That is but natural. It was impossible for the W.I.F.A. to invite up-country teams, as in previous years, by offering them even a part of their travelling and other expenses, because there was no hope of a large revenue by making up extra stands in the East and South sides of the ground as usual.

UNFORTUNATE TIES

We had, therefore, expected that the Rovers Cup would be a purely local affair this season—in fact, another edition of the Western India Championship and the Hinricds Memorial Shield. But Bata Sports Club from Calcutta and the East Yorkshire Regiment who had replaced the Royal Berkshires at this station, changed the complexion of the tournament to a great extent. Every one now regrets that these two teams were not seeded in such a way that they tied with the Y.M.C.A and the W.I.A.A. respectively in the pen-ultimate round instead of the Quarter-finals. Then we would have had two grand semi-finals and a grander final. As it turned out, the East Yorks and the Y.M.C.A. were eliminated in the earlier round, after two splendid games, and the semi-finals went flat. However, it is no use crying over spilt milk. It cannot be undone now. It would pay the W.I.F.A. better, if they are more careful about the draw in future

W.I.A.A.'S HOPES

After their magnificent victory against the East Yorks, the W.I.A.A. went hot-favourites for the Championship. I for one, had expected that they would succeed in winning it. Then they would have established a record which would have been very, very difficult, if not impossible, for any team to eclipse in the years to come. Fancy the winners of the Nadkarni Cup carrying away the Rovers Cup in addition to the Senior Division of the Harwood League Western India Championship and the Hinrichs Memorial Shield in the same season! It may be possible for any team to bag two or three of these trophies in a year. But to claim a monopoly of all the five is almost beyond achievement by anybody. As the W.I.A.A. has failed in their glorious attempt, I need not labour the point any further.

BATA'S DEBUT

The Batas scored a meritorious victory in the final. Their earlier performances were far from convincing. With Serajuddin, their Captain, playing much below his usual form their defence left a big gap on their left. The Y.M.C.A. forwards had exploited it to a considerable degree. I thought a faster set of forwards as the W.I.A.A. possessed, would crack the Bata defence to pieces. The visitors attack was also unimpressive. Although they had two fast and clever wingers in Noor Mohamed (Jr.) and S. Ghose, they centralised the attack between the inside farwards, despite the fact that neither Rashid nor Sabu was in his best. Somana was also making a strenuous search for his true colours. Some people actually thought that the Batas were lucky to be in the Semi-final. The heavy defeat they inflicted on Tata Sports Club in this round raised their stock to a certain extend. Still their display, on the whole, was not re-assuring.

COMPLETE TRANSFORMATION

What a transformation the final engagement had brought about in their combination and complexion! They appeared to be a different lot altogether. In their team-work, positional play, speed, ball-control and, above all, tactics and stratagem they looked like masters in the art and science of football. The disjointed stars had formed a solid and brilliant constellation. There was no flaw in their play of their movements. They all worked like a well-lubricated machine. They played with great determination, grit, courage and resourcefulness. Their speed was telling on our players. The forwards attacked with amazing swiftness. The half backs, with Mohini Banerjee as pivot, supported and fed the forwards with judicious care. And they helped the backs with commendable pluck and alacrity.

BANERJEE A TOWER OF STRENGTH

Banerjee was indeed a tower of strength to his side It will be difficult to find his peer. His clean tackling and clever feeding methods were an object lesson to our half-backs. Among the forwards Noor Mohomed and Ghose shone at the flanks and Somana was conspicuous at inside-right. The first goal Somana scored was no doubt a lucky one, but the second shot was a real beauty. It beat Kadirvelu, the acrobatic custodian of the W.I.A.A., neck and crop. The East Bengal Captain appears to be very proficient in this type of elevated shots. Noor's was a neat piece of work at the right wing which culminated in Rashid booking the third goal. This practically sealed the fate of the W.I.A.A.

DISAPPOINTING SHOW

It will not be enough to say that the display of the local Champions was disappointing. In a measure it was disgusting. They had attracted a crowd of 7,000 to the Cooperage. Most of them wanted to see them win the coveted trophy. They were the first Indian team of this city to enter the final stage. Had they succeeded in lifting the cup, it would have been a most praiseworthy achievement for them and for Indian football on Western India. Personally I felt very very confident and much elated at the prospects. For more than twenty years I have been striving to see an Indian team of local production entering the Rovers Cup Final and winning the trophy. At last my dream and ambition was about to be realised in full. We had now our Mohun Bagan, the first Indian team of Calcutta to win the I.F.A. Shield, and the glorious day of fulfilment was at hand.

A BIG HANDICAP

But our hopes were dashed to the ground. In contrast with the visitors who had played all over India, our players were unused to big occasions like this. They were nervous. It was some time before they could find their feet. On the top of it, Chander, their centre-half, had an injured foot. It was a big handicap to the local defence. But things might have turned out differently, had Murthy and Co., had put forward some constructive effort on their play. Murthy on whom rested the chief responsibility of leading and guiding of the attack was the greatest culprit He roamed about all over the place aimlessly. He could not initiate a single move worth the name. Bhimrao worked hard but his efforts were fruitless. Thomas was out of form. Thus the forward line was completely disorganised. The only forward who made some dashing raids was Swamy at the right wing. In the absence of co-ordination and quicker mobility the local forwards could not make any serious impression on the Calcutta defence.

KADIRVELU'S LAPSE

Any way, things went on in a ding-dong manner for a long time, until Kadirvelu committed a grave blunder. A high shot by Somana from forty yards range came flying into the W.I.A.A. goal. Kadirvelu, instead of gathering the ball or punching it over allowed it to slip through his fingers to the net. It is very likely that his attention was diverted by the cameras nearby. Whatever the reason may be, it was a most unexpected reverse and Kadirvelu was solely responsible for it. If he was as careful as he generally is, this point would never have been registered by Batas. On the other hand Dhakuram and Thomas missed two sitters.

It is time the visitors had the major share of the exchanges. And their lead by one goal to nil at the interval was not at all unjustifiable.

SOMANA'S BRILLIANT GOAL

After changing ends, the Batas got into their sides again and were all over the local defence. Somana put his side further ahead by scoring another goal—one of the best seen at the Cooperage. Its flight, direction and speed kept Kadirvelu guessing. A third goal by Rashid off a fine pass by Noor Mohomed sealed the fate of the W.I.A.A Nevertheless, the local forwards rallied their forces towards the end and Bhimrao succeeded in reducing the margin. Were Thomas as sucessful with his shots, the score might have been levelled up before the final whistle. That was, however, not to be. The Batas ran out worthy winners and claimed the glory of winning the Cup at first shot. They are the only Indian or Civilian team to do so. And they are the second Calcutta team to return home with full honours. My hearty congratulations to them. They have conclusively proved that football in Calcutta is still on a higher plane than what it is in Bombay.

SOLOMON'S CONDUCT

The W.I.A.A. had to be satisfied with the distinction of being the first Indian team of this city to reach the final round. It is certainly a matter of great credit to them and their enthusiastic manager, Jehangir Patell. I sincerely hope they will make further improvements next season and earn the glory of winning the Cup then. This is a matter of extreme regret to me that some of the W.I.A.A. players lost their temper and behaved in a most disgusting manner in the final match. Solomon, their back, was mainly responsible for the scenes. I am glad that he has been suspended by the W.I.A.A. till the termination of the Nadkarni Cup next season. I hope Solomon and his colleagues will take this punishment to heart and behave in a sporting manner in future. Then the W.I.A.A. will become a truly great team.

W.I.F.A.'S DUTY

Although the W.I.A.A. has failed to win the Rovers Cup, they have achieved things which no no other team in Bombay, whether military or civil has done in the past and are hardly likely to do in the near future. They merit all praise for it. I do think that they deserve some special recognition or appreciation at the hands of the W.I.F.A. Unlike previous years, they have presented only certificates to the players this season. When they took the decision to do so, they expected a bad financial year. As it has turned out to be the most successful season financially—and the W.I.A.A. were responsible for it to a great extent—it is but meet that the Association should make a generous gesture and present something more substantial as mementos of the historic season to each individual player. I think that our players deserve as much consideration if not more, at the hands of the Association as they extend to up-country teams.

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Civilisation Racket!

(Continued from page 5)

and the gunboat. An American missionary writing home to the States said "Some talk of the destinies of the Anglo-Saxon race, regarding the Chinese as doomed to be subjugated if not exterminated.....".

Taking advantage of this state of affairs the Shanghai gentlemen laid the legal foundation for a money-making, unsentimental wide-open Free City, by giving it a constitution. Five thousand white men and a hundred thousand Chinese lived in this City, run and controlled by the former who merely tolerated the latter, ruled over them and denied them even municipal franchise.

It took sixty more years for the Chinese to get admitted into the Shanghai Municipal Council!

An inconspicuous looking man with slanting eyes, slightly darker brown, and high cheek bones arrived one day. The Shanghai gentlemen laughed into his face. "Ridiculous" they styled his mission, and finally laughed him out of town. No one saw the ominous shadow he left behind to lie across China henceforth and finally blackout the Western Powers from the Celestial Empire. He was an envoy from Japan sent to fetch for his country the same treaty rights that other powers enjoyed in this very hospitable country. Japan received a rude rebuff. The Western demands had always been accompanied by gun-boats and rifles. The polite speeches and the courteous bows of the Nipponese were not going to wring privileges from the already harassed Chinese. So when China finally did sign a treaty with Japan no "Extrality" was granted, the most favoured Nation Clause was omitted, and the bearing of arms by the Japanese was forbidden. No Westerner flushed with successes could be expected to take a yellow man from the little Asiatic Island, really seriously. Japan made three more attempts—failed—decided to bide its time. And time was with Japan.

"They Fight, We Win"

With keen interest the Western powers watched the conflict between the two Asiatic States grow. There was satisfaction in the thought that further pressure on the Chinese would weaken her still more. She would become a riper plum to bite into. It was obvious Japan wanted a share in China's lucrative trade, along with the others. The inferior status assigned to Nippon in the Sino-Japanese treaty, was scalding her. A war between the two also promised a boom for their ammunition trade. But when Japan actually did defeat China, the satisfaction got tinged with some nervousness. Balance of power had to be maintained. So Japan's hands were forced to deal lightly with China. Japan decided once more to bide her time. And time she knew was with her.

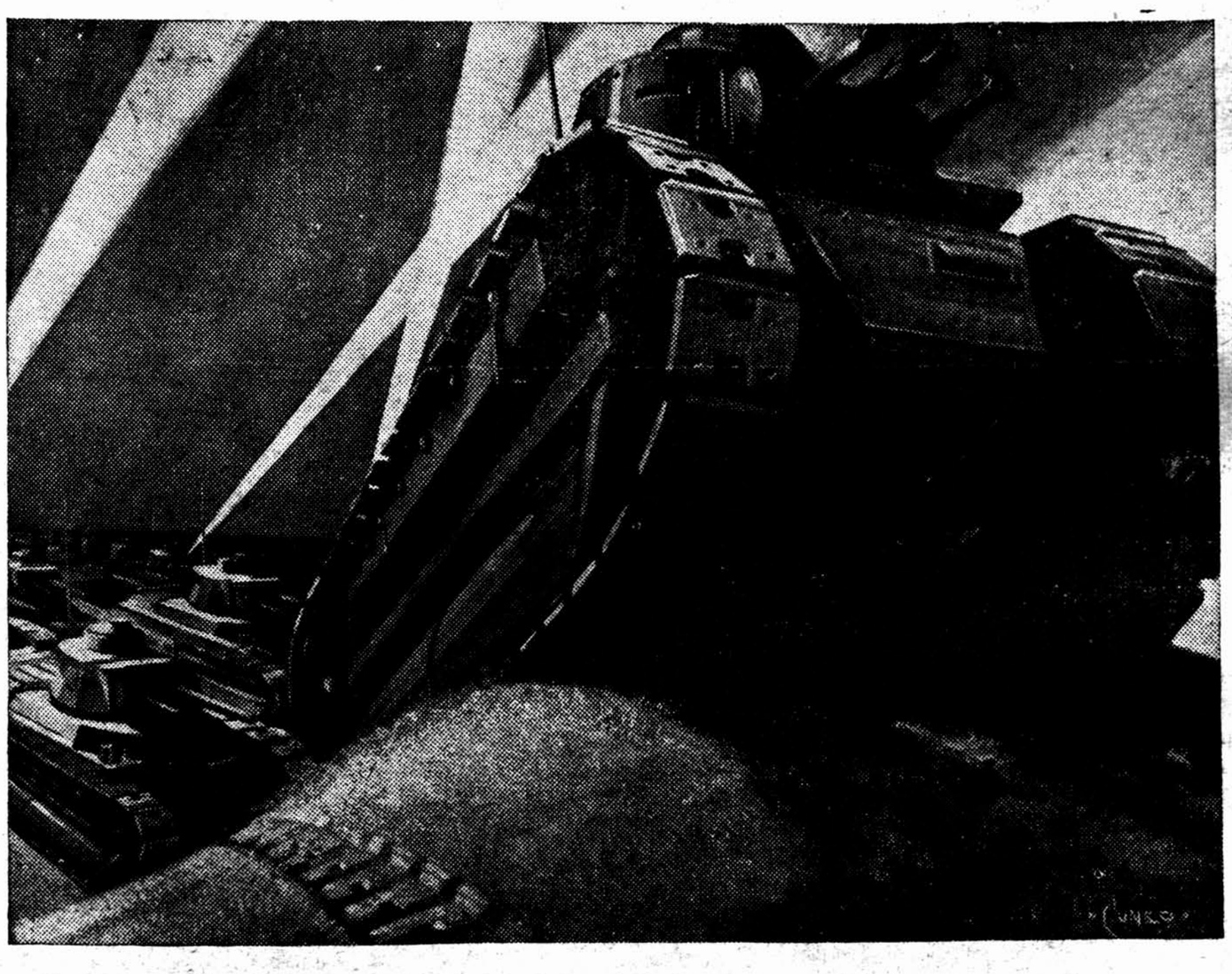
It has never been the British Empire policy to encourage production outside England. But when Japan wrung a peace from China it extracted the right to establish industries in the country. A new orientation in imperialism had started. It was impossible for England and others to merely look and be content with trade. They decided to fall into step with the moving times. They found that 99 p.c. of China's cotton goods were produced in the cottages. Large reservoirs of coal were within easy reach. It was always easy to put the squeeze on the Chinese Government for new concessions. Human power could be had for a song. So over-night the Chimneys went up. China became a market for English machinery in addition to textiles. Half of China's trade now flowed through Shanghai's International Settlement. The economic control of China by foreign interests was almost completing the circle, when came the world war of 1914. The Chinaman's eyes narrowed—he saw the Whiteman's solid front badly broken for the first time. The British opened a diplomatic offensive to talk him into the war. The Chinaman decided to take a man's chance and plunge. He forgot he was after all only a Chinaman and would emerge with a Chinaman's chance.

The Versailles Treaty picked the long seething bubble. Whereas the 1911 Revolution had been a mere ripple—this was a real tornado. The very momentum carried it forward. China began to unite under a single leadership. Countryside after countryside fell to this conquering hero. Changes were being wrought under powerful hammer-blows. Even the plutocratic Shanghai Council admitted three Chinese Councillors. Chiang Kai-Shek came to camp in the Shanghai Chinese settlement with his crack troops, and when he saw the foreigners erect barricades he thundered at them; "You—might erect barricades against the savages, but to do it against the Chinese is an insult to my race!' Someone had to teach the Chinaman a lesson. Japan seemed particularly fit for the task. Of course it would not do to let any one-side win. The two would have to merely tire each other out. After all the two Asiatic powers could not do anything more than carry on a wrestling match.

So the Shanghai gentlemen turned to their business again, feeling safe and secure in the shadow of the world's two most powerful navies—British and American. No harm could come to them, the unchallenged rulers of the world. If the puny Jap did got a little troublesome, why he could be easily licked; after all he was Yellow. Ten years later, the Shanghai gentlemen woke up. The Taipans (meaning Managers, Big Bosses) rubbed and rubbed their eyes. Six thousand little Japs marched through the White City, in dark uniforms and anti-septic masks, taking up their assigned positions, without a shot being fired. The Japanese Garrison Commander touched a weak spot in the Western armour when he asked the Western communities to be polite and say "Good morning" with a gentle bow. After all civilised habits must be maintained even under crises! The last stronghold of the West in the Far East had gone "native".

And the Ancient Chinese God of War and Peace, Kuan Ti, looked on with his red face and his broad sword. Seventeen hundred years ago in the days of the Three Kingdoms he had been a mighty general, and in gratefulness the Chinese had assigned him an abiding place in their celestial hierarchy. And with his broad sword he still watches over China's fortunes.

Aspects of an Industry No. 6



MECHANISATION

IN these days 'mechanisation' has, for most of us, but one meaning — the mechanisation of the means and instruments of war, the substitution of the petrol-driven tractor, tank, 'dragon' or lorry for the horse- or mule-drawn vehicle. But mechanisation depends on rubber as well as petrol, for without rubber in some form or other petrol cannot function efficiently. The most successful engine is disastrously handicapped unless rubber is available not only for tyres and treads but also for the hundred-and-one rubber parts in engine and chassis. Leave war aside for a moment. Have you ever pondered the amazing increase in the life of the motor tyre? No farther back than 1920 you were well satisfied with a tyre that stood up for 5,000 miles. During the past 20 years or so the average mileages have been trebled, and long and satisfactory service been accepted as a matter of course by private car owners, commercial vehicle users and coach and bus operators. These astonishing developments could not have been achieved without the work of British organic chemists. Working in their laboratories, these men are constantly adding to the range of products used by the rubber manufacturing industry. Chief among these are what are known as accelerators and anti-oxidants. The use of the former means that the rubber manufacturer is able to construct tyres of increasing strength and of greater resistance to abrasion. The presence in the rubber of small quantities of special anti-oxidants delays the action of flex-cracking. Just as mechanisation depends on the rubber manufacturer, so he in his turn depends upon the organic research chemist.

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SHIITE CREED

NOTE ON 'A SHIITE CREED'. By A. A. A. Fyzee, I.R.A. Series, No. 9. Oxford University Press, 1942.

The Shiite religion is the national religion of Iran. Although the Shias have been computed to be only 10 per cent of the total Muslim population of the world, their distribution is wide and they are found in Iran, Iraq, India and South Arabia. In India apart from the domiciled Iranian community, there are Shias in Lucknow, Murshidabad and Hyderabad, Deccan. To all these and particularly to those who can read English this book ought to be of interest.

The cardinal article of faith in the Shiite creed is the belief in the Imamate. But in addition to this there are a number of interesting doctrines which form part of their faith.

The Shiites have four canonical books of tradition, just as the Sunnis have six. These are known as the "Four Books" and are considered to be of the highest authority. The author of one of these, Ibn Babawayhi, better known in Shiite circles as Shaikh Saduq (died991), is one of the earliest and most respected of the Shiite doctors. Among his numerous works is a creed, 'Risalatu'l-i'tiqadati'l-Imamiya' which is of great importance for the study of the Shiite faith in its early phases. The Arabic text has never been critically edited, but it has been repeatedly printed in the East.

"A Shiite Creed" by Mr. Fyzee is a translation of this important work, together with comparative notes from parallel creeds, an Introduction giving the life and works of the author, and four Indexes: (a) Koranic verses, (b) Subject Index, (c) names and titles, and (d) technical terms.

The book should prove of great value to the specialist, and also of interest to the layman desiring information on the subject. It is published for the Islamic Research Association by the Oxford University Press and can be supplied by any bookseller. Price Rs. 5.

A NEW MOTIVE FOR A NEW SOCIAL ORDER

A NEW SOCIAL ORDER. By Eddy Asirvatham. Foreword by the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. Madras: Indian Christian Book Club 1942. Pp. 386. For Club Members, Paper—Rs. 2|8; Calico—Rs. 3|-. Others, Paper—Rs. 3|- Calico—Rs. 3|8.

The nature of modern warfare is such as to raise the question whether its total social destructiveness is not greater than any benefits that can possibly be achieved by it. Whatever any war may have done for progress in the past, it is almost practically certain that the universal war of modern times, both in its extent and in its nature, is humanity committing suicide.

"The age in which we are living" says the author of the book under review, "is an age of crisis. Major wars are being fought on three continents; and the other two continents have been drawn into the whirlpool. The whole world is in a chaotic condition. Economic and social conditions are not what they should be. Capital is pitted against labour, and the landlord against the peasant. Between the various social classes, racial groups and religious communities there is not much love lost."

NEED FOR A SOLUTION

It is no wonder, therefore, if there is a widespread dissatisfaction with the world order as it exists. Some solution has to be found for the excesses of poverty, inequality and insecurity. The resources of the world should be preserved and utilized in such a manner as to promote the well-being of every individual and nation. Each person should receive that reward which will enable him to be at his best and at the same time render the maximum possible service to society.

Dr. Asirvatham's object in writing this book is to rouse interest in some of our present-day social, ecnomic and political problems, particularly as they apply to India.

The present situation in which the world finds itself requires not merely repairs and reforms but a basic change in economic and political organization, involving a still deeper change in the moral and spiritual foundations of life. The evils the author notes and the reforms he advocates in this book are arranged logically, based upon the four fundamental principles: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity and Bread. These naturally lead to chapters on Economic Justice, Social Harmony—caste, class, communalism and race, Political Justice—democracy, nationalism and imperialism, and then a supplementary group covering such problems as Peace, The Family, Leisure and Education.

MORAL JUDGMENTS

The book is very wide in its scope and nothing is omitted that has any bearing on the issues discussed. It holds the attention of the reader as the events that are happening around us to-day are drawn upon for illustration, and their significance in the framing of the New Order is convincingly set forth. In the treatment of these problems, Dr. Asirvatham does not concern himself with theory. His concern is with the moral judgments which are pre-supposed by any economic or social policy. And what he says on them is clear, pertinent and plain spoken. His belief is that any man who accepts the Christian Ethics, or the broadly similar ethics of all decent modern men, must be an internationalist, a democrat, an equalitarian and a socialist.

Though one may not agree with all the views expressed by the author, it is a book worth reading. In magnitude, nature and consequences, one of the greatest changes in human history is now occurring, involving all humanity and all the institutions and customs of society. Common people everywhere are seeking a way to live together so that the nations may never again be drawn into war, so that there shall be freedom and development for all peoples. This means changing the political status of the subject peoples and the social status of the working class, and such changes would make a new order in a very vital sense.

Social progress is fundamentally a moral and spiritual process. It proceeds from conduct that is purely instinctive to that conduct that is the result of a reasoned choice of ends and of the means to attain them. Hitherto in its social conduct, mankind has mainly followed the line of least resistance. Its choice of ends and of means has been largely determined by immediate self-interest. The way out of the present chaos is to follow another motive than self-interest, to enlarge the power of the urge for mutual aid. The new order implies a conscious choice of the highest, most difficult end of human life. Its goal must be the unfolding of personality; its form the democratic co-operation in all aspects of life. It means changing in vital respects the whole manner of doing the work of the world and of living together. To all those interested in such a post-war reconstruction, this volume provides ample food for thought.

J. M. K.

Style In Modern Writing

A writer in The "Times" Literary Supplement laments that in most modern writing an individual style is steadily becoming rarer. He finds that "the general level of writing has risen, but the high peaks of supreme excellence do not emerge from the range." His explanation of why this has taken place—and most of us will grant that it has—is a thoughtful one.

"Greatness of style," he writes, "necessarily becomes rarer as man becomes more external. It is the tragedy of modern literature as of modern life. We have chosen the easier way, the primrose path which can never set the Thames on fire but has led to a world of flames and ruin. The individual German, for instance, richly gifted by nature, has tired of the strife of the spirit and found it easier to allow himself to be led like a sheep. Thus the internal strife which gave us Goethe and Kant and Beethoven is replaced by external mass organization which gives us what we see. This weak-kneed drifting into externality is not confined to Germany; it is becoming universal and bids fair to overwhelm all great art and literature, all good style in a mass deligently earnest or slipshod and slovenly, but a mass of mediocrity. Yet there may yet emerge minds and souls of sufficient power to resist or absorb this externality, the continued deadening effect of the conventional phrase, the constant perplexing flow of information with which the listener has no immediate personal concern, the hideous pressure of mass production and the insidious menace of spoon-feeding, ready-made selection ousting individual choice. With a resistance greater than that of the stone perforated by continual drops of water with a mystic fire intensely burning away the inessential like wisps of straw, such a mind may be sufficiently copious and strong to wrestle with and dominate the mass of mechanical external matter and to gife us a style even more exquisite and magnificent than that of the great writers of the past."

It is true that one of modern man's greatest difficulties is the building and preservation of his own personality. Multiplying forces of increasing strength attack him from all sides, whittle down his capacities for an inner life of his own. And because of his confusion in a world of mounting complexity, he finds his resistance to these forces weakened. Yet it is a resistance which not only genius must make, but every mind which feels the need to find its own base. For this is a battle in which more than greatness of style it at stake—J. D. A. in "New York Times".

New Scientific Quarterly

ENDEAVOUR: Vol. 1, No. 2, April 1942. A Quarterly Review published by the Imperial Chemical Industries, London, S.W.I. Price 5 shillings.

"Endeavour" is a new quarterly scientific journal. Its aim is "to record the progress of the sciences in the service of mankind." The volume under review is the 2nd number of first volume. It records such features as the 'Physical Problems of Soil Cultivation,' 'the Textile Fibres under X-rays' 'Vegetable Drugs of Britain,' etc., contributed by some of the most eminent men of science who are experts in their various branches. Communications giving results of current researches or expressing opinions on various branches of science or science in relation to society, find also a place in the journal. On account of lucid exposition and easy mode of treatment of both abstract and applied problems of science, this journal will appeal to scientists, industrialists and laymen alike.

N. R. T.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

URDU PUBLICATIONS

HAMARI GHIZA. By Dr. Robert McCarrison. Translated by Saiyed Mabarazuddin Ahmad Rifat. Demy 8 vo. Pp. 156. Rs. 1-4-0.

The book has been written by the Director of Nutritional Research, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, S. I., with special reference to the requirements of the Indians. All those things which go to make what is known as "balanced diet" have been fully discussed therein, a feature which has made the book useful for the poor and the rich alike. As regards translation it is enough to remark that it is readable in spite of the technical terms which are perhaps unavoidable in books of this kind. The translation is dedicated to the "children of India" whose need is perhaps the greatest so far as nutritious food is concerned. The general get-up is all that can be desired.

INSHA-E-DAGH. Compiled by Saiyed Ali Ahsan Marehravi, Demy 8 vo. Pp. 162. Rs. 1-6-0.

This is a collection of letters of the late Nawab Fasih-ul-Mulk Mirza Khan "Dagh", the "ustad" of the late Nizam, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan also of Bekhud, Sail and Iqbal and a host of others. These letters number 140 and were addressed to about 50 persons. It is a well-known fact that Dagh had numerous friends and pupils all over India and as such the number of letters as given in this collection, must be representing only a infenitesimal portion of what he actually wrote to those friends and pupils. It is a good thing that at least 140 letters have been saved from going into oblivion by an enthusiastic pupil of Dagh. Saiyed Ali Ahsan, himself a poet of great eminence who breathed his last only a short time ago. It is to be hoped that efforts will be made to save other letters written by Dagh for the benefit of Urdu scholars. Portraits of Dagh and Ahsan adorn the book.

HAIWANI DUNYA KE AJAEBAT. By Abdul Basir Khan, Prof. Muslim University, Aligarh. Demy 8 vo. Pp. 150.

The book treats of animals, birds, reptiles, etc., and gives interesting information about their ways of living, their habits, instincts and so many other things. Several photographs of animals, birds and reptiles adorn the book, thereby helping the reader in getting first-hand information about them. Since the book is written by one who is dealing with the subject, it can be safely presumed that it is authoritative in each detail. Even a layman can learn a great deal about animals by carefully perusing this well-written book. The whole book reads like a novel. It is dedicated to Dr. Muhammad Babar Mirza, Head of the section of Zoology, Muslim University, Aligarh.

All these books have been published by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Delhi.

Z. A. B.

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"Four Are We"

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

"We Too Four"

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The Annual Day of the Balkan-ji-Bari (i.e., Birthday Anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and the All-India Children's Association) was peacefully celebrated by boys and girls throughout India on Sunday, October 4, morning.

At Khar, the function began with "Vaishnava Jana" lead by the Local Secretary, Shrimati Vatsalaben Nilkanth. Then Shri Himatlal Anjaria, President of the Branch, related short stories from the lives of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant. After that silent prayers were offered by all, and the function terminated with the usual song "Jana Gana Mana....." Some boys and girls remained in the Hall after that to spin yarn on Charkhas or Taklis.

At Ghatkopar the function was held under the presidentship of Shri Durgashankar D. Dave. The function began with "Vaishnava Jana' lead by Bro. Jayasinh Lakhpatvalla. Then Shrimati Taraben Modak related a few stories from the lives of Gandhiji and Dr. Besant. After that Shri Jayant Pandya, the Local Secretary, spoke on the Balkan-ji-Bari and its activities. And the function terminated with the singing of "Vande Mataram."

Bro. A. Vaidyanathan of Trivandrum happened to be in the train at that time on his way to Bombay. When he came to see me in the afternoon, he informed that he had offered his prayers at the Poona station.

* * *

Adrash Bal Mandir

Boys and girls of the Adrash Bal Mandir, Khar, celebrated Gandhi Jayanti on Wednesday, October 7, morning. In the centre of the Bal Mandir Hall was kept a large-size photograph of Mahatma Gandhi beautifully decorated with flowers, which were mostly offered by the children themselves. In the front shone 74 little flames of 74 little lamps very artistically arranged.

The function began with a prayer song lead by Shri Prabhubhai, Principal of the School. Then a little child rose from his seat to offer his little prayer, requesting God to give long life to Gandhiji, and to bless little children to have the courage to follow in the footsteps of the Mahatma. After that there was a chorus lead by Shrimati Dhanuben, Joint Principal. Then children had songs, stories and dances.

Children of the Adrash Bal Mandir, Khar, celebrated Gandhi Jayanti by offering Prayers, staging a small drama and singing songs.

* * *

"March, March, March"

Here is a good marching song composed by Shri M. N. Katti of Bijapur:—

March, march, march,
Boys and girls, march:
Gently forward—one step,
Gently onward another step;
Boys and girls, march!

Make a big circle,
Make a small circle,
Make a straight line,
Start at the sign;
Usha and Anil, march!

Play the magic band,
To tread the fairy land,
"Mark Time" with your feet,
In rhythm nice, sweet;
Siloo and Jimmy, march!

Ride through wild storm,
Therein lies the charm,
Overcome the blast,
Fight to the last;
Asad and Shamim, march!

Blow the bugle sound,
Come you all around,
March with the banner,
"Keep Your Honour;"
Mary and Johny, march!

For the freedom of Motherlan',
Give everything you can,
Part with all things nice,
Make a big sacrifice;
Boys and girls, march!

* * *

Alphabet Of Success

The following, according to Bro. M Balasubramanian of Kattuputur, is an alphabet of success:

Attend carefuly to the details of your business.
Be prompt in all things.
Consider well and then decide.
Dare to do right and fear to do wrong.
Endure trials patiently.
Fight life's battle manfully.
Go not into the society of the vicious.
Hold integrity sacred.
Injure not another's success or reputation.
Join hands only with the virtuous.
Keep your mind from evil thought.
Lie not for any consideration.
Make few acquaintances.
Never try to appear what you are not.
Observe good manners.
Pay your debts promptly.
Question not the veracity of a friend.
Respect the counsel of your parents.
Sacrifice money rather than a principle.
Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drugs.
Use your leisure for improvement.
Venture not into the threshold of wrong.
Watch carefully over your passions.
'Xtend to every one a kindly salutation.
Yield not to discouragement.
Zealously labour for the right.

* * *

"I Love Music"

I have received a nice little letter from Bro. Surendra Raj Mehta of Jodhpur. Here it is:—

Dear Dada,—Some persons are fond of drawing pictures, of gardening, of writing, or of poetry. Others like to collect stamps, to see cinemas, to chit-chat, to have long walks, and so on. But my hobby is a little different from these. I love music—ideal songs.

I have taken great trouble to learn music. You see, music of the inferior kind does not appeal to me. I like music that is charming. Music is my very life, my very breath.

Music has benefited me a great deal. As a matter of fact, I live together with Music. Indeed Music is my best companion. Music is my real friend. I can delight in music at any time or place.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"We Are Five"

"Another Five"

SOVIET SCHOOLS STRIP FOR WAR

Soviet higher schools are graduating 17,350 engineers 14,500 doctors, 6,900 rail and communications specialists, 7,000 agronomists and 25,000 teachers this year, S. V. Kaftanov, Chairman of the All-Union Committee on Higher Schools, told a "Moscow News" correspondent. Since the outbreak of the war, Soviet educators and students have been working with redoubled energy and persistence, he noted.

"The universities and institutes of Kiev, Kharkov, Odessa, Minsk and other cities in areas now occupied by the Fascists were evacuated and are functioning in the eastern sections of the country," Kaftanov declared.

The programme of studies in the higher schools has been modified so as to achieve maximum participation in the country's war effort the chairman said.

Medical students have special courses in field surgery, students of transport institutes study such problems as the restoration of railway bridges and lines, while future construction engineers pay particular attention to fortification work.

In all colleges and universities particular attention is devoted to the mastery of firearms and field tactics and other components of military training.

"In school both near the front and deep in rear hard study goes hand in hand with creative effort. Experimental shops and laboratories produce war supplies, do research on substitutes for raw materials that are not too plentiful, work out new methods of machine building and so on"

Considerable success in this field has been achieved by the shops of the Moscow Institute of Chemical Engineering, according to Kaftanov

The faculty and students of the Georgian Agricultural Institute have instituted in their shops the repair of tractors and other farm machinery, and organized the production of spare parts for the machines.

"At present", Kaftanov said, "students throughout the country are helping the farmers bring in the rich harvest"

"The student youth are welcome guests at army hospitals," he continued. "They help the medical personnel take care of the patients and take part in arranging lectures, concerts and other affairs for the men. Women students have taken up courses for war nurses and help out at hospitals; many have joined the ambulance service"

"The war has steeled our student youth," Kaftanov declared in conclusion. "They are persistently scaling the heights of learning and at the same time doing their utmost in the war effort."

Moscow's Miracle Man

(Continued from Page 3)

"victorious" march into Poland to collect Russia's share of the spoils.

First "Miracle"

His first great "miracle", however was the cracking of the Mannerheim Line that following winter. With the Red Army frozen to a standstill in the snows of Finland, Stalin summoned his old friend to Leningrad and placed him in command of operations. Together with Chief of Staff Shaposhnikov and Inspector General Kulik, Timoshenko worked out a brilliant plan. He had a replica of the Mannerheim Line built behind the Soviet lines. For weeks he drilled his troops, rehearsing every operation of the break-through. Then he directed their attack against the real Line and pounded it to bits.

The identity of the miracle man who saved Stalin's face in Finland remained unknown for several weeks. Then, on the night of May 7, 1940, during a Tchaikovsky anniversary at the Bolshoi Opera House, he appeared in Stalin's box. The following day every Soviet newspaper front-paged the honours heaped on the hitherto unknown ex-Bessarabian peasant. He was designated a Hero of the Soviet Union, Russia's highest title: awarded the much coveted Order of Lenin for distinguished service and heroism in the Finnish and Polish campaigns; presented with a sword of honour and the Gold Star Medal. He was also raised to the rank of Marshal of the Red Army and, to top it all, was named People's Commissar for Defence, replacing Voroshilov, who was kicked upstairs to the Vice-Premiership.

These honours were not exactly disliked by Timoshenko. Even in his high post he retained the peasant's penchant for decorations. When the Soviets reannexed Bessarabia from the Rumanians in 1940 the Marshal, resplendent in his full regimentals, visited his native Furmanka, where in true press-agent fashion, he received a brass band reception from the villagers. He embraced his less illustrious brother, Efrem, whom he had not seen since 1914, kissed babies and treated his old friends to drinks. The event was recorded in newsreels shown throughout the Soviet Union and also in New York.

Disciplinarian

On October 12, 1940, Defence Commissar Timoshenko promulgated his new "Disciplinary Code of the Red Army", annulling the "Temporary Disciplinary Code of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army", of 1925. The basic condition of Soviet military discipline, it stated, must lie in self-abnegation. All those in service of the Red Army, regardless of rank, must render complete obedience to their commanders and superiors who are endowed with supreme powers by the Soviet Government. "The Commander's word is the subordinate's law."

The old Czarist code seemed like the Bill of Rights compared to Timoshenko's drastic disciplinary reforms. Not only did the new Code order a compulsory salute on and off duty and prescribe the correct way of addressing officers but, as in the Nazi Army, officers were permitted to use their fire-arms against disrespectful subordinates and were subject to punishment themselves if they showed any laxity. Timoshenko daringly re-established the rank of general in the Red Army, a title associated in the Soviet public's mind with czarist days. But his most sweeping reform was the abolition of the inefficient and cumbersome system of having the "political-commissar" assigned to each regimental staff countersign all orders as well as conduct "political literacy" classes and maintain morale. It was only after the disadvantages of this system of dual leadership had been glaringly demonstrated in the Finnish campaign that Timoshenko succeeded in persuading Stalin to modify it.

Organiser

There were other lessons to be learned from the war experience in the West, and Timoshenko was given a free hand to retrain and reorganize the Red Army. For almost a year before the Nazi invasion of Russia, he himself supervised the training of Russia, he himself supervised the training of recruits. He organized army routine to resemble closely life under war conditions. All drills took place in the field. Mornings started with outdoor calisthenics, followed by a rubdown with cold water, regardless of the weather. Frequent night alarms, long marches and nights spent in snow-covered fields helped prepare the troops for the test that was bound to come.

When Hitler did unleash his attack, Stalin fell back on his three friends of Tsaritsyn days—Timoshenko, Voroshilov and Budenny. On July 11, 1941, they assumed command of Russia's three major fronts. To Timoshenko, Stalin assigned the task of defending the capital; to Voroshilov, Leningrad; and to Budenny, the Ukraine. For himself, he reserved the position of Supreme Commander, or Generalissimo. He put on a pair of gray breeches, a blue blouse and top boots like those he wore in the civil war and announced that henceforth in addition to being Premier, he was also War (or Defence) Commissar, succeeding Timoshenko.

He Vanquished Hitler

Of the three commanders, only Timoshenko acquitted himself with credit in slowing down the Nazi onslaught. In November, 1941, Stalin shuffled his High Command. Voroshilov and Budenny were given new tasks, namely, to build up reinforcements by forming new armies from raw conscripts. Timoshenko was assigned to replace Budenny in the south—in the area of worst disaster.

The only major defeats Adolf Hitler has so far suffered on land since he instigated World War II have been inflicted on him by Timoshenko. The Marshal's first important victory against the 'Wehrmacht' was in September, 1941, on the Moscow front. The second was his counter-offensive last December, around Rostov, the same city that he had captured twenty years before the Whites. Typical of his daring and imagination was his campaign in March of this year in the Donetz Basin, where his divisions outflanked, outknifed and encircled the German enemy in scores of sectors.

It would, however, be too hopeful to assume that Timoshenko completely routed the Nazis. He did succeed, by his brilliant victories, in saving Moscow, barring Hitler's way to the oil-fields in the Caucasus, pushing the Germans far beyond their intended winter quarters, inflicting terrific losses on them in both men and material and, finally, compelling them to dissipate some of their spring reinforcements. But his greatest battles still lie ahead of him.

The stocky, stone-bald Timoshenko, despite his twenty-seven years in the army, still looks more the muzhik than the soldier. Although his mind may lack the brilliance of his illustrious predecessor, the purged Marshal Tukhachevsky, it does have an astuteness typical of the Ukrainian peasant. And this is a different kind of war, where sheer force and ruthlessness count more than intellectually evolved strategies. It is fitting that the Red Army, predominantly peasant itself, should be led by a peasant.

There is some speculation about the durability of the Stalin-Timoshenko friendship. The fact that Stalin assumed Timoshenko's post as War Commissar tends to indicate that the Dictator does not entirely trust his friend. On the other hand Timoshenko, although a Communist Party member since 1919, has carefully steered away from politics. He had obsequiously supported the purges, the Nazi-Soviet pact and all other Stalin policies. If Moscow's miracle man entertains any political aspirations, the fact is not on record.

Keeping Hawk's Eye On India's East Coastline

In an R.A.F. Control Room "somewhere in Ceylon" a wireless operator adjusts his headphones. Far out over the Bay of Bengal a voice begins to speak. The Dawn Patrol is reporting to Base.

Every morning, as the first streaks of grey appear in the night sky, great roaring shapes cut a path of foam across the dark waters, rise majestically into the still air. No matter who else sleeps, the Eyes of India are awake.

Throughout the hours of daylight, from first dawn to deepening dusk, giant Catalina flying boats range over the vast sea wastes, ever alert for the danger which threatens India from across the ocean. Remote, in a world of their own, the crews of these twin-engined aircraft daily dare perils of sea and sky in the protection of India's eastern coastline.

How vital is their work may be gauged from the epic of Squadron-Leader L. J. Birchall, who was flying a Catalina on the Dawn Patrol one memorable day a few months ago.

Few details of that epic are known—ever will be known, for Squadron-Leader Birchall found his grave in the waters he guarded so faithfully. But before the seas closed over him his wireless crackled a warning.

Back at Base the wireless operator took down the message which enabled the defences of Ceylon to send the Jap Fleet scurrying away to lick its wounds.

For all its dangers the task of the Dawn Patrol is a dull one, with few incidents to relieve the monotony. The men who comprise it have rightly been called the "Hermits of the Heavens," for they spend their waking hours in a world apart from their fellow men.

The great flying boats which are their waking homes have many secret features, but, with a wing span of 104 feet, and propelled by two 1,000 horse-power engines, they provide accommodation which includes such comforts for the crews as galleys in which they can prepare hot meals. They have a speed of nearly 200 miles-an-hour, a vast range, and are heavily armed for combat.

OUR COVER PAGE

On the cover page of this issue we are publishing the photograph of a temple in Calcutta about which the following report appeared some weeks ago:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

Lightning has struck one of the main Jain temples in Calcutta, the Pareshnath (Swetamber) temple at Badridas Temple Street.

But the image of the deity and the Sanctum Sanctorium have had a surprising escape and are unaffected.

The ante-rooms and balconies have, however, suffered considerable damage as well as the decorations of mirrors inside the temple, valued at several thousand rupees. Eye-witnesses state that the bolt fell with a thunderous flash upon the tower light, and destroying the entire network of electric wiring, passed into the earth.

In the 75 years of its existence this is believed to be the second instance when the temple has been struck by lightning.—A. P.

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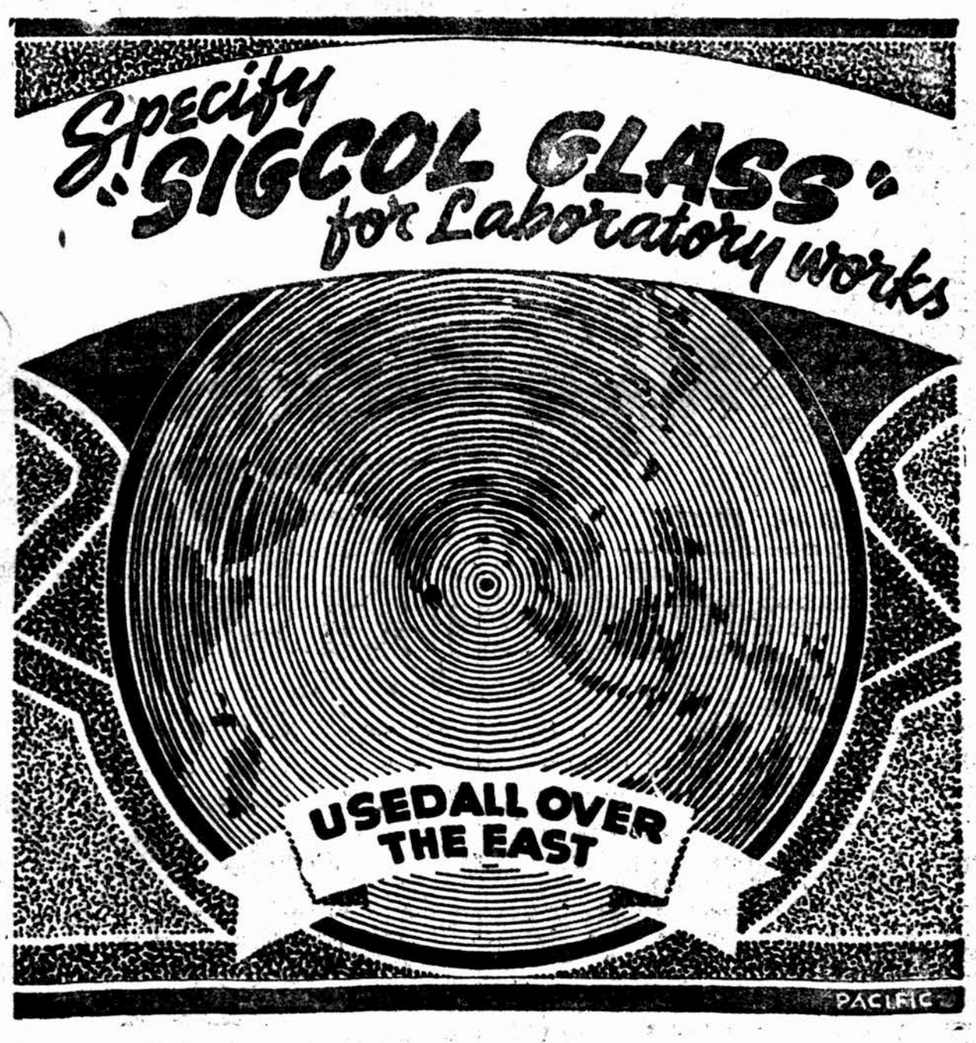

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

On the screen appeared a heavy, thickset man, a Georgian with a moustache, dressed in the simple uniform of a soldier.

A thousand Bombay mill-workers, men and women and some children, crowded in a not very luxurious cinema, recognised the man on the screen, cheered, shouted, "STALIN ZINDABAD—Long Live Stalin", "SOVIET ROOS ZINDABAD—Long Live Soviet Russia."

The short topical film further unreeled itself. A Soviet woman parachutist jumped from a plane, for a split second her body fell headlong through the air—the mill-workers who have never seen a parachute jump held their breath. Then, like a magic flower, the parachute opened and the intrepid woman floated down in a gentle curve. The audience cheered and cheered, thrilled by the heroism of the unknown Soviet woman.

*

People's Theatre

This happened some days ago at a special film show for the Bombay mill-workers, arranged by the Indian People's Theatre Association at a Dadar cinema.

The Indian People's Theatre Association, our readers will recall, was started with a view to providing healthy, purposeful entertainment to the workers and peasants, and to evolve a new progressive stage tradition in India. The Association (and its branches in several parts of India) began by staging a number of modern plays dealing with topical problems for proletarian audiences. The three shows given in Bombay were attended, in all, by about five thousand workers and thousands more who heard of them from their friends clamoured for an opportunity to witness them.

In C. P., we believe, an open-air show arranged by the People's Theatre was attended by as many as 40,000 peasants.

In the present troublous times, however, the organisers of the I. P. T. A. find it increasingly difficult to produce plays. And so, for the present, they propose to concentrate on film shows and community singing.

*

Russian Films

The first of these film shows was given at Kohinoor Cinema, Dadar. The programme consisted of (1) A variety two-reel feature of songs on the Hindu-Muslim unity, produced by Wadia Movietone, (2) Three Russian documentary films. "1,00,00,000 Women", "Tale of Two Cities" and "Three In A Shell Hole", and (3) Paul Robeson's fine feature film of Welsh miner's life, "Proud Valley"—one of the most artistic and progressive films one has ever seen on the screen.

As most of these films were in English, arrangements were made through a microphone and loud-speaker to give a Hindustani running commentary throughout the show.

*

Mill Workers Turn Film Critics

Could such a film show appeal to an audience of semi-literate mill-workers, used to seeing escapist song-and-dance stuff like "Hunterwali" and "Khazanchi" and "Pardesi", or religious and mythological opuses like "Tukaram" and "Dnyaneshwar"? Surprisingly enough, it did. The workers went back, happy and satisfied with what they had got in return for their two annas and three annas. They were particularly thrilled by the scenes of the Russian war. Now the People's Theatre Association has received a demand from several workers' unions for more such film shows.

And here are extracts from some of the letters received by the Association from individual workers, translated from the originals in Marathi and Hindustani:—

GOVIND (A worker from Lalbagh): "I saw the special cinema show...it was excellent. But I could not follow the last film properly. In future, you should explain the story beforehand. All the same I enjoyed it. Similarly the Russian pictures were also very good. Could you get some more pictures about U. S. S. R. Also you should get pictures showing the life of peasants and other problems. It is more important that you should organise such shows regularly, at least twice a week."

SHAIKH SANAULLAH (A worker from Madanpura): "Unity film was quite effective but not so good as it should be. It is not enough to have only songs and poems. There should be Hindu-Muslim characters discussing controversial points and ultimately reach unity from the depth of their hearts. You must try your best to make this unity film very popular in the working class area, particularly among the Muslim workers. And for that purpose you should add some more poems of Iqbal about unity. The main picture was good. But before showing the picture you should give a talk on the life of the coal-miners and explain that the working class problems are the same in every country."

B. U. MANDIR (A school boy, 8 years old): "I saw the programme. I am very pleased. Will you try to get Children's films from Russia. We want these films."

*

Indian Producers, Beware!

Meanwhile, the Association is in correspondence with the Soviet Society For Cultural Relations in Moscow to import into India a number of Russian feature films and documentaries.

The Indian film-producers had better beware. Once they get used to a superior artistic standard and to purposeful progressive themes in their screen entertainment, the millions of Indian workers will refuse to patronise the mediocre stuff doled out of Indian studios.

*

Will It Please Mr. Jinnah?

".....You have spent all your life in the service of the people, you have been the torch-bearer of India's freedom, you have valiantly fought many of our battles, your name was at one time the inspiration of every Indian youth—that same Indian youth looks up to you to-day for pulling the country out of the fire of Communal disunity, out of the chaos and confusion of a house divided against itself.

This moving, almost pathetic, appeal from an anonymous "Indian Youth" provides the keynote of a little book just published under the rather quaint title JINNAH SAHEB "PLEASE". (Hamara Hindustan Publications, Bombay 1, Price As. 8).

It is a collection of speeches, articles and resolutions on the question of Hindu-Muslim unity—got up, obviously, in great hurry and in a somewhat slipshod fashion. But it is a sincere attempt for a laudable cause and contains some very useful information on the question of Hindu-Muslim unity.

It is edited by J. P. Gupta, a very young man in his early twenties, who has left his studies to devote all his time to the constructive programme of the Congress, particularly Hindu-Muslim unity.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, the editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" has contributed an Introduction.

*

Gulf Narrows Down

Three interesting facts emerge from perusal of material collected in this book:

(1) Many patriotic Hindus today are so eager to attain unity that they are even prepared to concede those separatist demands of the Muslim League which they regard as unreasonable.

(2) Many Muslims including not a few Muslim Leaguers are dissatisfied with the recent policy of the Muslim League and are desirous of an early League-Congress settlement and joint efforts for freedom.

(3) The difference between what the Congress offers and what the League demands is very narrow—so narrow, indeed, that it is unthinkable that the Leaguers (in the absence of Congress leaders in jail) have not yet taken steps to bridge the gulf.

*

Tommy Who Told The Truth!

In one of the appendices to the book, we found a quotation from an English soldier's statement on the Indian situation which we are tempted to reproduce here:—

We Englishmen have never known what it is to have foreigners in our country running it for us. We have never known what it is not to be allowed to manage our own affairs, not to be able to run our own houses, not to be allowed to paddle our own canoes. We have never known what it is not to be able to breathe the precious air of freedom. And because we have never known, we find it rather hard to appreciate the depth of other people's feelings in these matters.

After all, we, Europeans, in India are foreigners, intruders. We have no moral right to live and work in the country unless we come as servants of India.....

".....To those who in a personal way know anything of what patriotic, sensitive Indians think and feel about these things, Mr. Amery's utterances have invariably been either galling or nauseating or both."

Bravo, Tommy. We make a present of your brave words to Messrs. Churchill, Amery and Attlee.

*

Iran Or Persia?

The people call their country Iran but Europeans who believe they have a right to give everything a Europeanised name call it Persia. The national government of Iran legally banished the old name which smelt too much of western imperialist domination. A free country had a right to choose its own name and even the Blimps of Britain learnt to call it Iran, though some of them must have cursed: "Begad, Sir, next the b—y Indians will be demanding to call their country Indostan".

To-day when British and Soviet forces are in Iran to protect that country against the Nazis and the King Reza Shah is in exile somewhere in South America, we find that both the Governments of India and Britain have reverted to the practice of calling it Persia and not Iran. Why? May one ask?

And then a National War Front advertisement warns us that the Japanese will change the names of our beloved cities if they ever overrun India—as they have changed the name of Singapore!

FIVE OF SOVIET UNION'S "100,00,000 WOMEN"
Bombay mill-workers cheered them

"Fancy, in that case the Jury were all of one mind, 'Temporarily insane.'"

"I don't believe it. There must have been one or two of them who were normal."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

When Mrs. Goldberg became a widow, she inherited a banking account. Unable to write, she always signed her cheques with an X. One day, however, the cashier was surprised to receive a cheque from her signed with a circle. He called her attention to it.

"Why, haven't you heard?" he asked. "I was married last week, and my name was changed".

* * *

He was new to the Army and, for a subaltern, inclined to indulge in a little self-importance. A private sauntered by without saluting.

"I'll teach you a lesson," barked the second-lieutenant. "Stand and salute me a hundred times."

Miserably the Tommy began the performance just as a senior officer passed.

"What sort of drill is this?" he inquired.

The embarrassed subaltern told him.

"But surely," said the senior officer "you are aware that you yourself must acknowledge each salute? Now if you will please begin all over again I'll hold the watch just to see how long it takes to salute two hundred times."

* * *

A man was walking along a Berlin street muttering to himself, "And all this trouble for one man".

A policeman overheard him and arrested him. When he appeared before the judge the latter asked him to which man he was referring. The reply was "Winston Churchill", and the case was dismissed.

As the man was leaving the court house he met the policeman who had arrested him.

"What man did you think I meant when you arrested me?" he asked in passing.

* * *

He was the club bore, and heartily detested. Rushing into the Secretary's room and fuming with rage, he shouted, "I've just been offered £20 to resign. What shall I do?"

The secretary, quite calm, replied: "Hold on for a bit. You'll get a better offer".

An American had an invitation to a private shoot. Addressing the old gamekeeper, he said: "I'm one of the crack shots in the States. To-morrow you will be loading for me, and for every bird I miss I'll give you a shilling."

The following evening the gamekeeper met a friend and told him the story.

"If I'd had another blank cartridge," he said, "I'd have made just a pound."

* * *

"Ah bet with yuh was relieved when yuh found it wasn't a spook follerin' yuh last night", said Sam.

"Ah was so relieved," replied Rastus, "that ah slowed down to a gallop".

* * *

"Do you know," said a dance-band fan to her friend, "that some crooners are paid £5,000 a year?"

"Why," said the friend, "that's half what the Prime Minister gets!"

"I know it is—and the Prime Minister can't croon a note."

* * *

A standard English actor went into a sordid eating-house in New York for a cheap meal, and was horrified to recognize the waiter as a colleague who had played with him in London.

"Great Scott!" he gasped. "You, a waiter in the place?"

"Yes, but I don't eat here", replied the other with dignity.

A politician was interrupted by a man in the crowd, who repeatedly shouted "Liar!"

After about the twentieth repetition, the speaker paused and eyed his tormentor.

"If the man who persists in interrupting", he said, "will be good enough to tell us his name instead of merely shouting out his profession, I'm sure we shall all be pleased to make his acquaintance".

* * *

In Aberdeen a doctor who was conducting an ambulance class asked one of his pupils what he would do if he came upon a man lying unconscious in the road.

"Gie him a glass of whisky," came the reply.

"But if he couldn't swallow a glass of whisky, what then?"

"Well, I wouldna fash wi' him ony mair. If he's an Aberdonian and canna swallow a glass o' whisky—he's deid."

The following announcement was read by the curate at a small church:—

"Would the member of the congregation who wrote in a hymn book last Sunday, '1s. each way Oojah on Wednesday,' kindly remove the page, as the vicar found it most misleading".

* * *

A man went to his doctor and requested treatment for his ankle.

After a careful examination the doctor inquired: "How long have you been going about like this?"

"Two weeks."

"Why, man, your ankle is broken. How you managed to get around at all is a mystery. Why didn't you come to me before?"

"Well, doctor, every time I say anything is wrong with me, my wife declares I'll have to stop smoking."

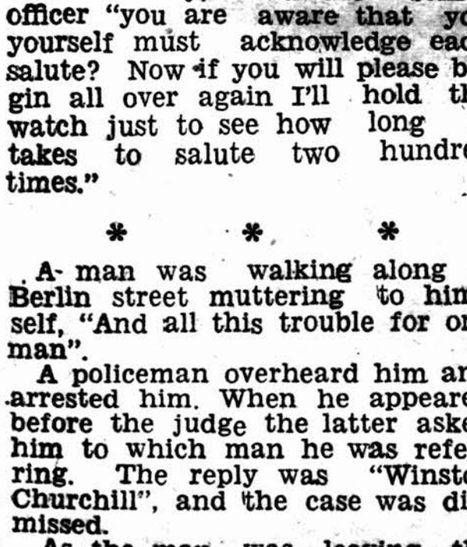
* * *

An airman, forced to bale out over Belfast on a recent Sunday, crashed rather heavily on a piece of vacant ground. People rushed to his assistance.

"What happened?" one of them asked.

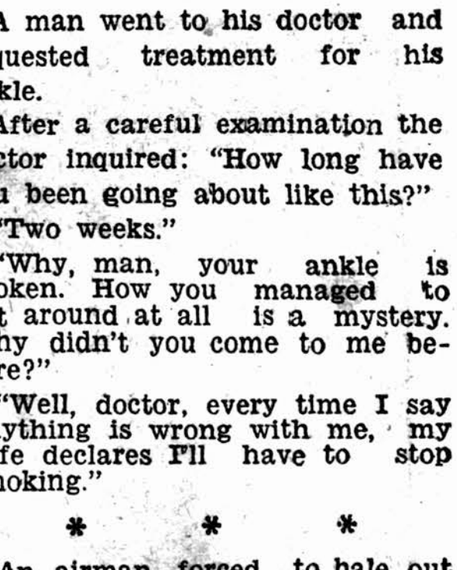
"My parachute let me down—it wouldn't open," replied the airman.

"Well, you might have known", said the other; "nothing opens in Belfast on Sundays".



Regular passenger: "I'm afraid I've lost my ticket. I suppose you can't let me through on my face.'

Ticket puncher: "Not unless you let me punch that, sir."



"Is this place good for the nerves?"

"It ought to be. When I first came the proprietor charged 10 a day. Now he has the nerve to charge thirty."

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Registered No. B. 4666 BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY October 18, 1942

THEY STOPPED HITLER!

Signalman V. Kozlov has become a sniper and killed 30 Germans. Kozlov's f iends are congratulating him on his achievement. He is only one of the millions of Soviet citizens who left their fields and factories to defend their fatherland and to stop Hitler's march on the soil of U. S. S. R.

A sniper who has killed 114 Nazis in two months.

Soviet machine-gunners changing their firing positions.

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